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(54) **SYSTEMS FOR MANAGING RESERVOIR CHAMBER PRESSURE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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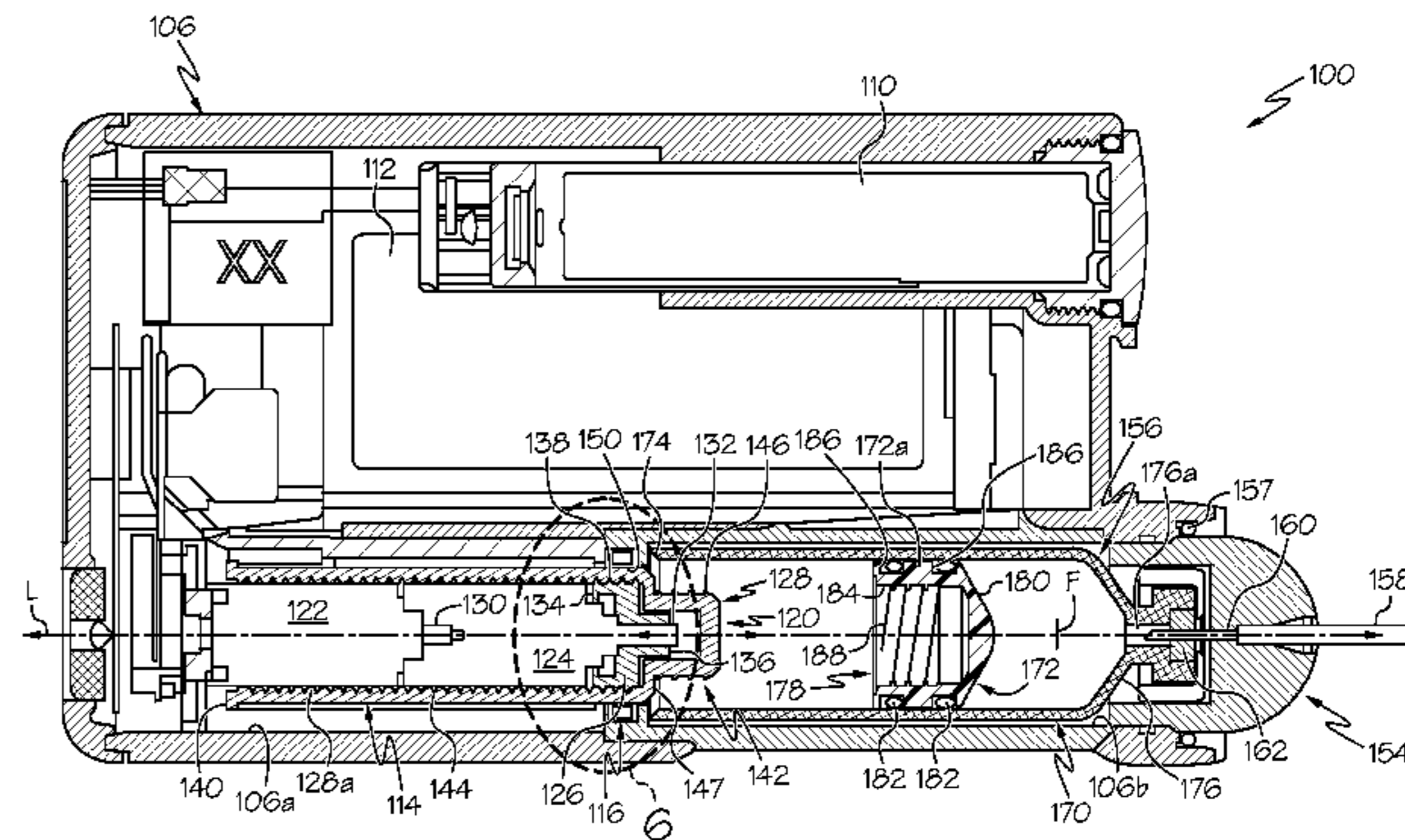
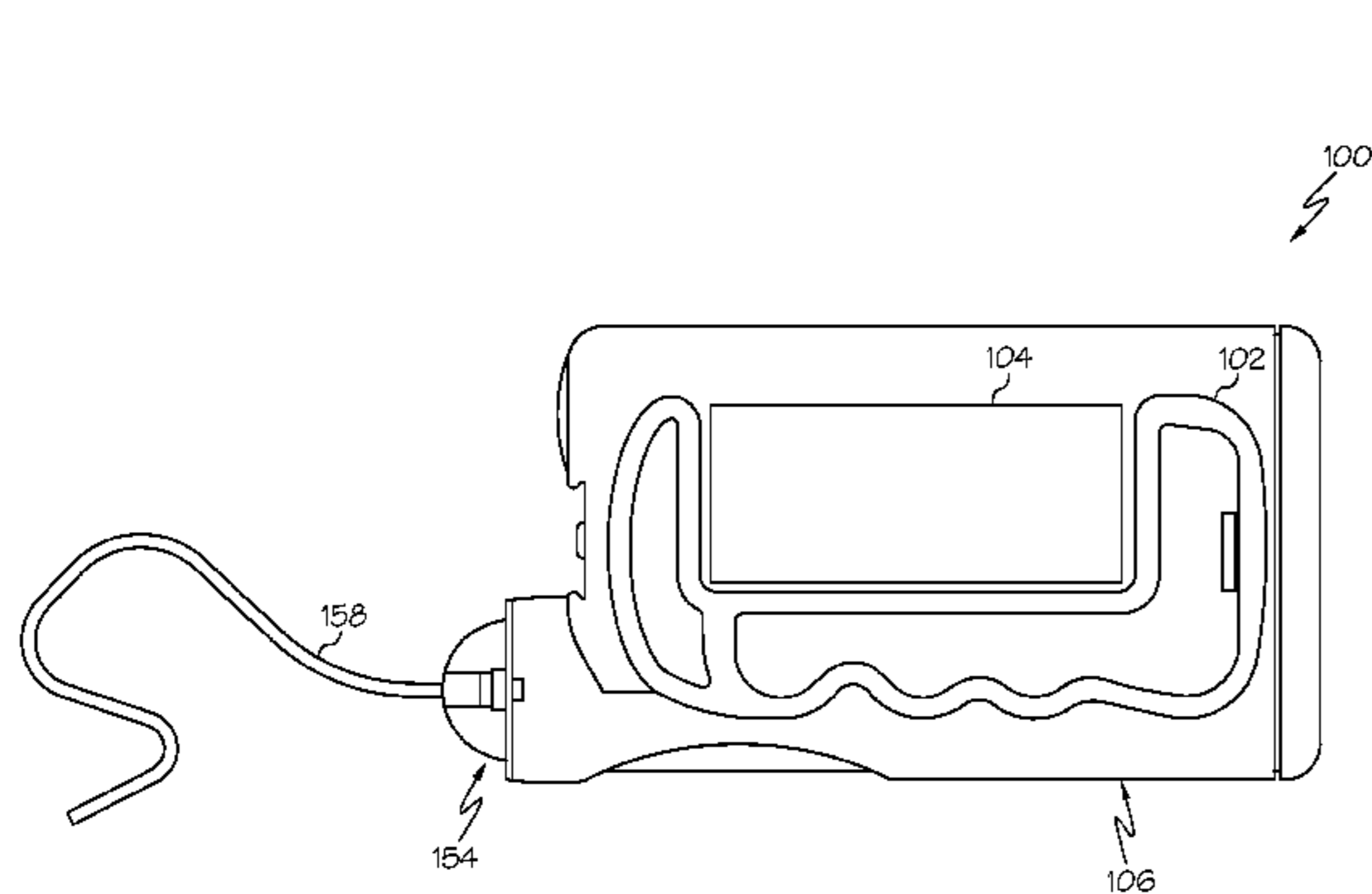
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems for managing pressure in a fluid reservoir chamber of a fluid infusion device are provided. For example, a fluid infusion device comprises a housing having a chamber for receiving a fluid reservoir. The fluid infusion device also comprises a drive system contained within the housing. A portion of the drive system is movable for dispensing fluid from the fluid reservoir. The fluid infusion device comprises a pressure management system at least partially defined in the portion of the drive system to vent air from the chamber.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC *A61M 5/482*; *A61M 5/14244*; *A61M 5/1452*; *A61M 5/385*; *A61M 5/484*; *A61M 5/14566*; *A61M 5/1458*; *A61M 5/1456*; *A61M 5/15003*

11 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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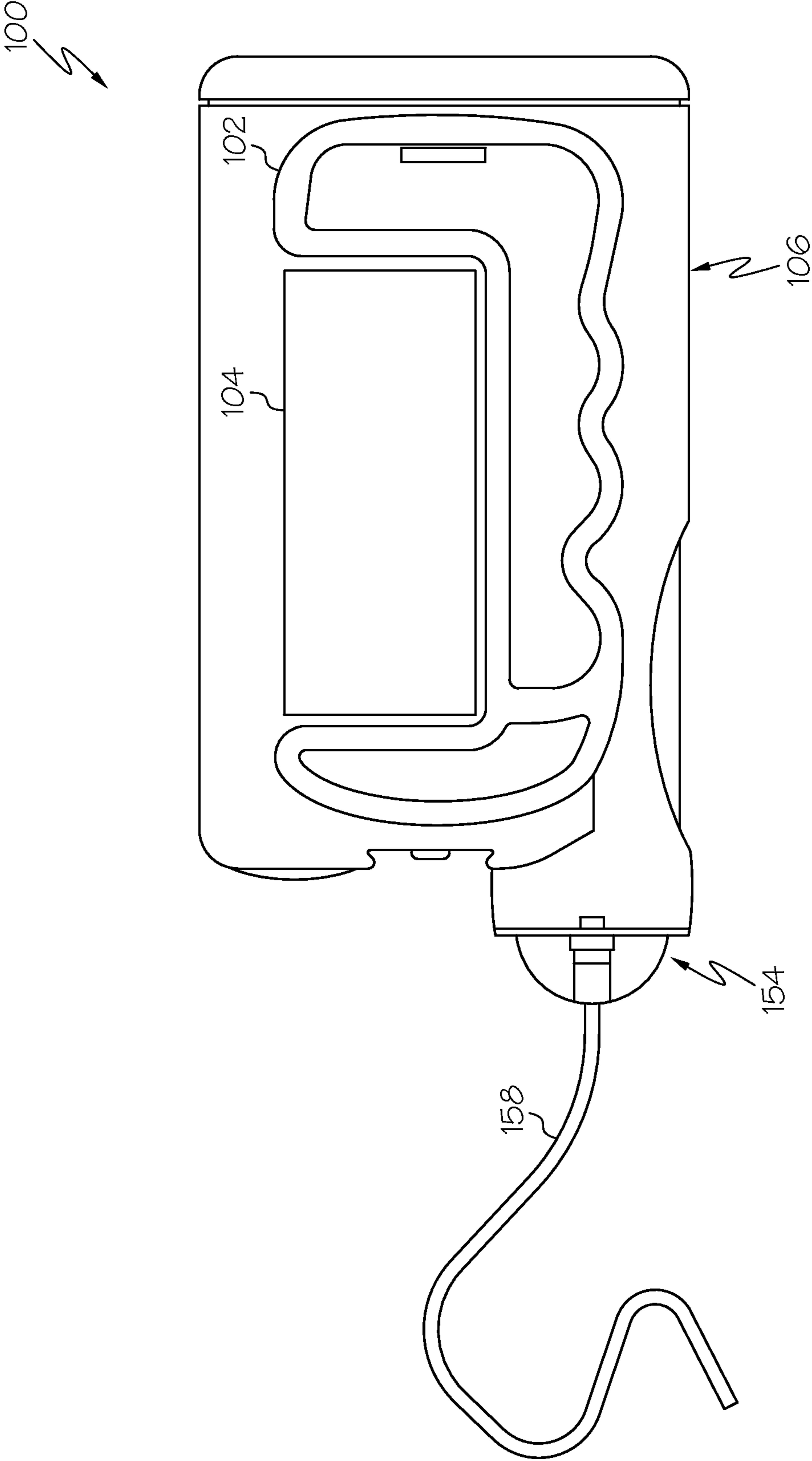


FIG. 1

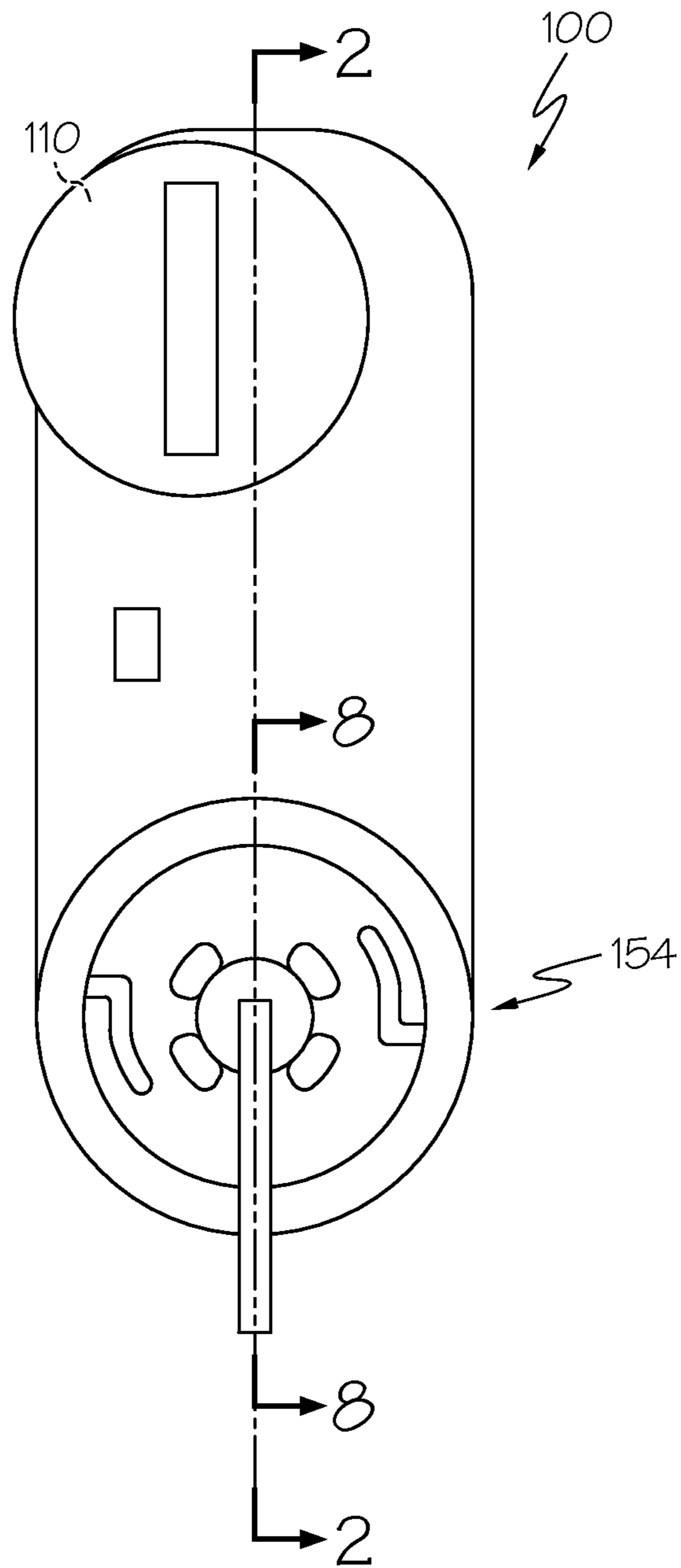
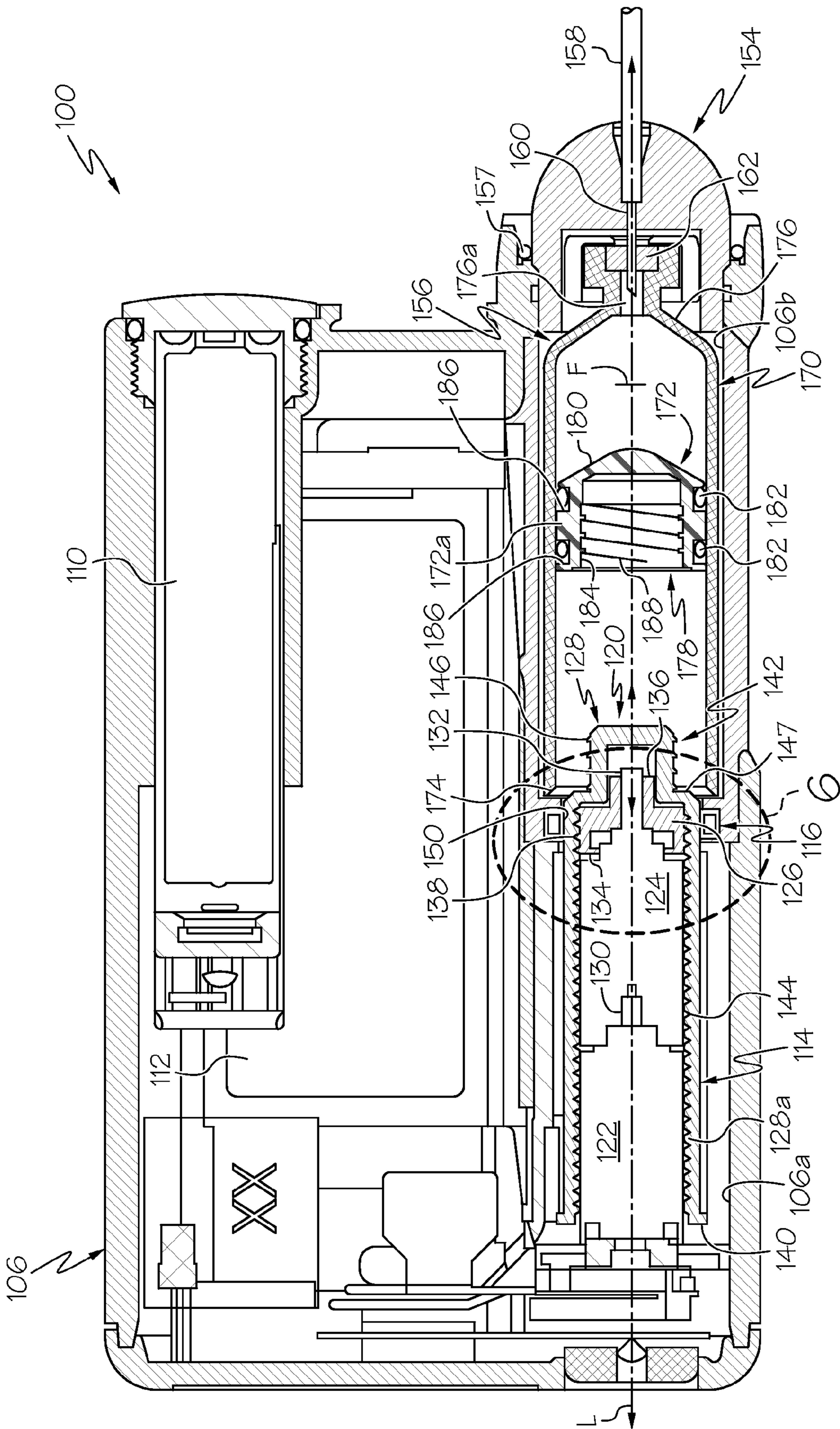
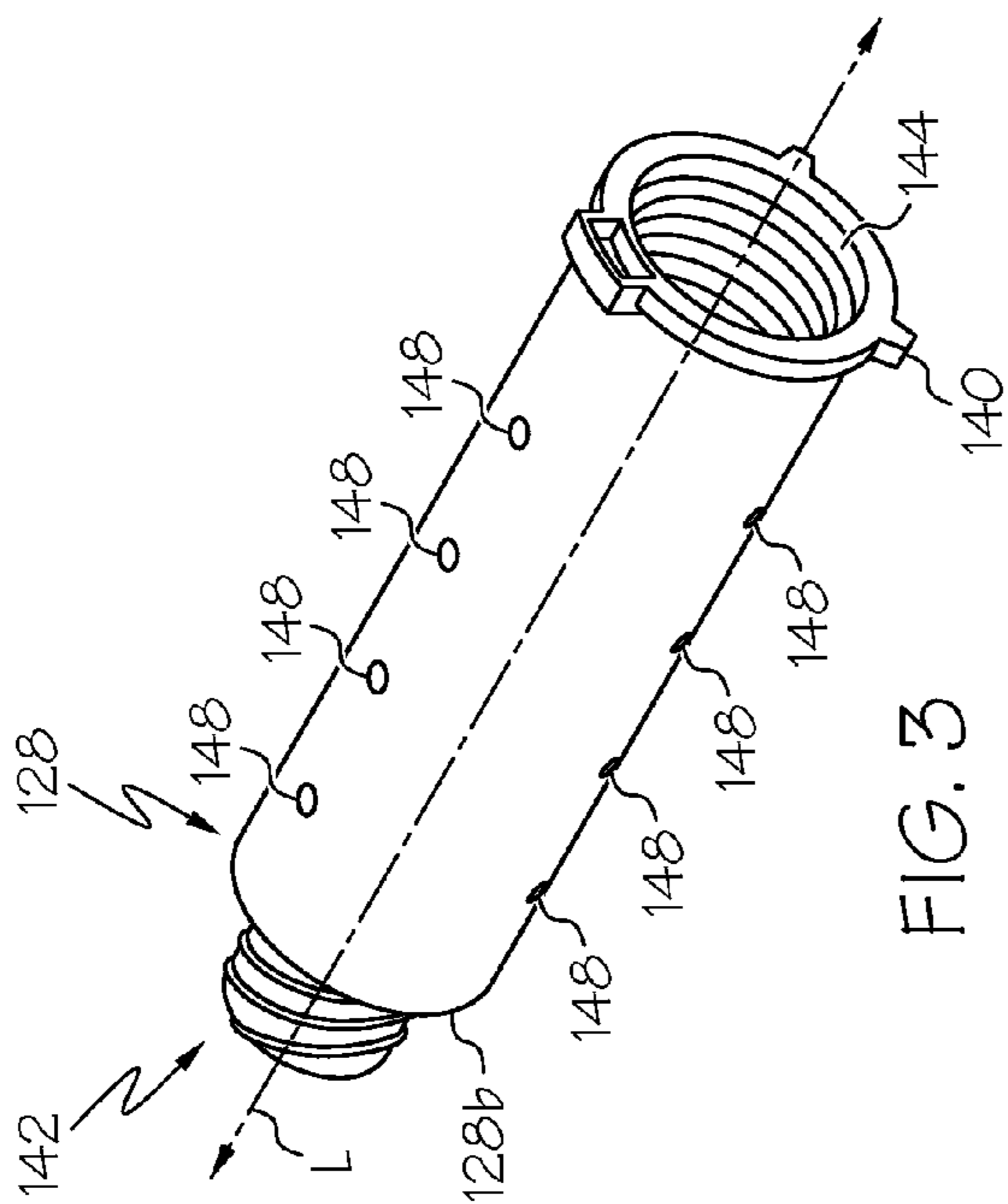
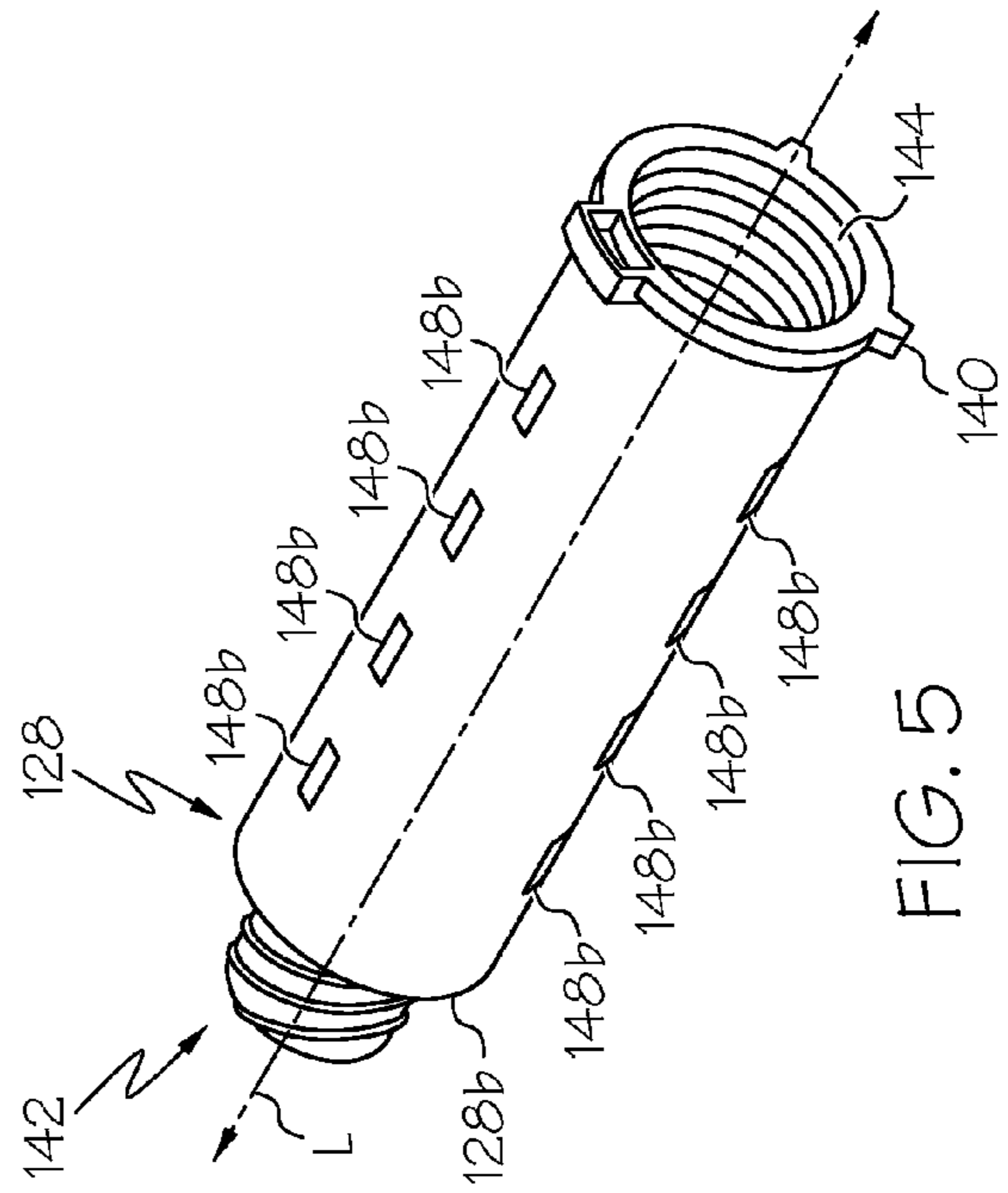
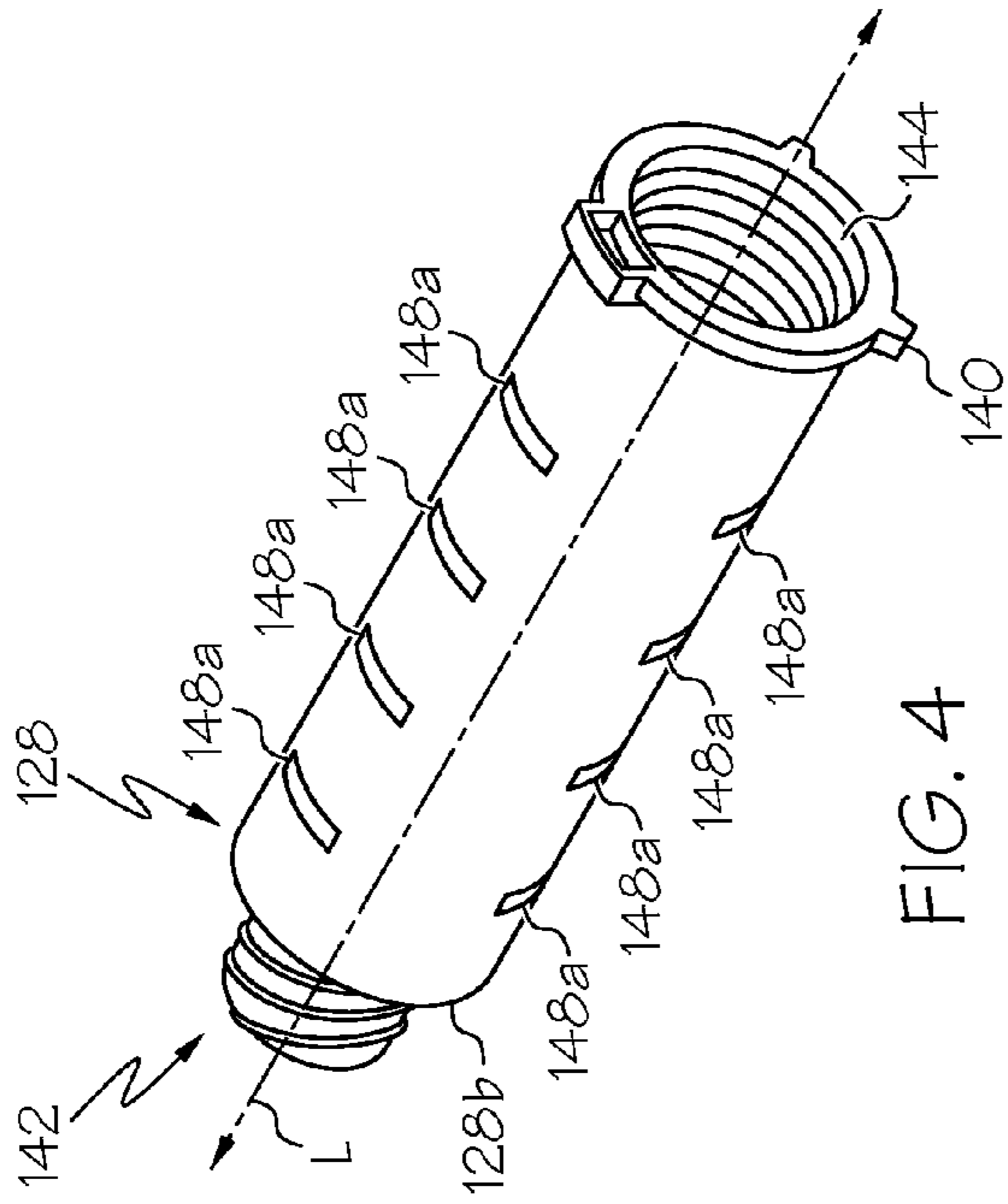


FIG. 1A





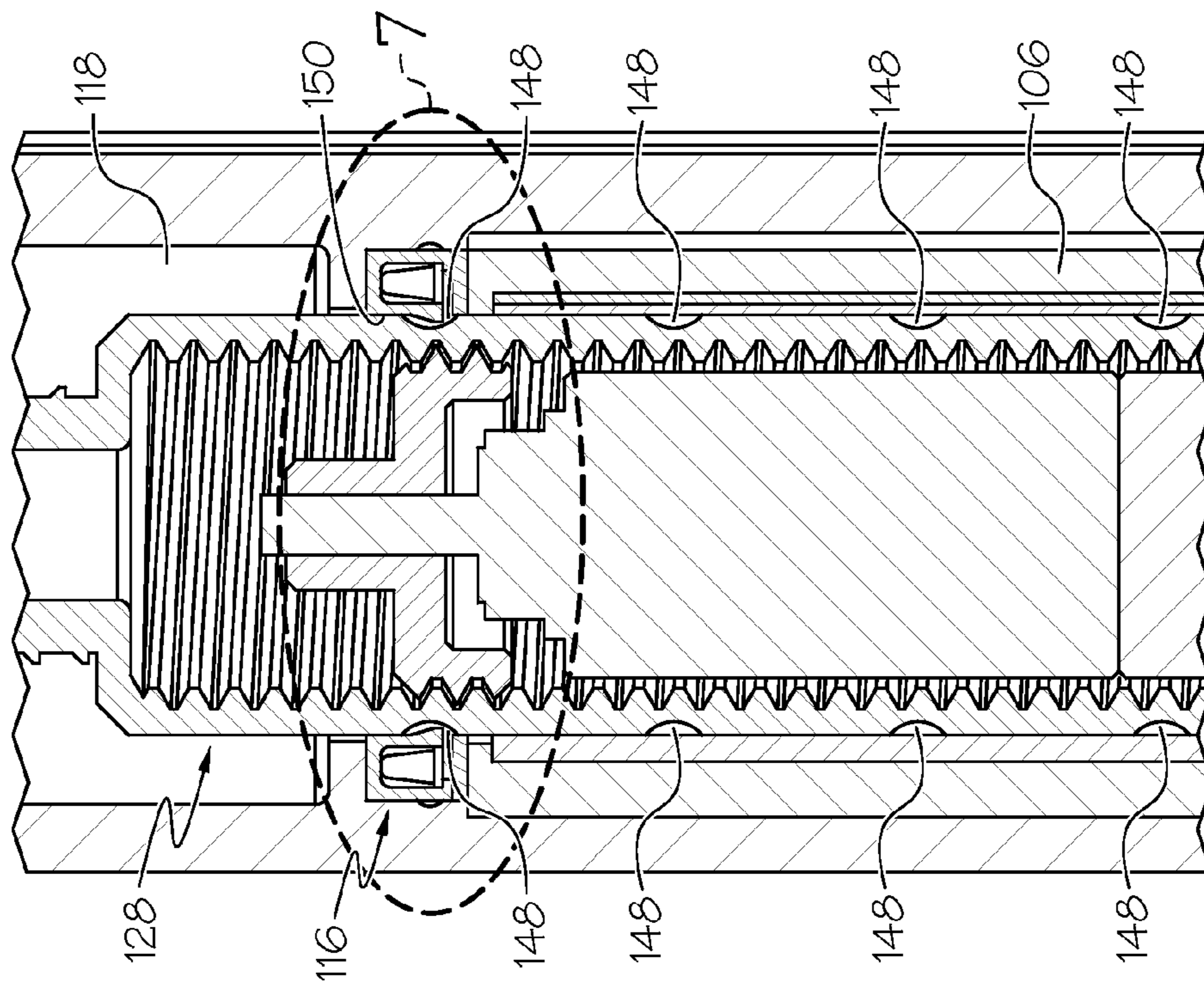


FIG. 6

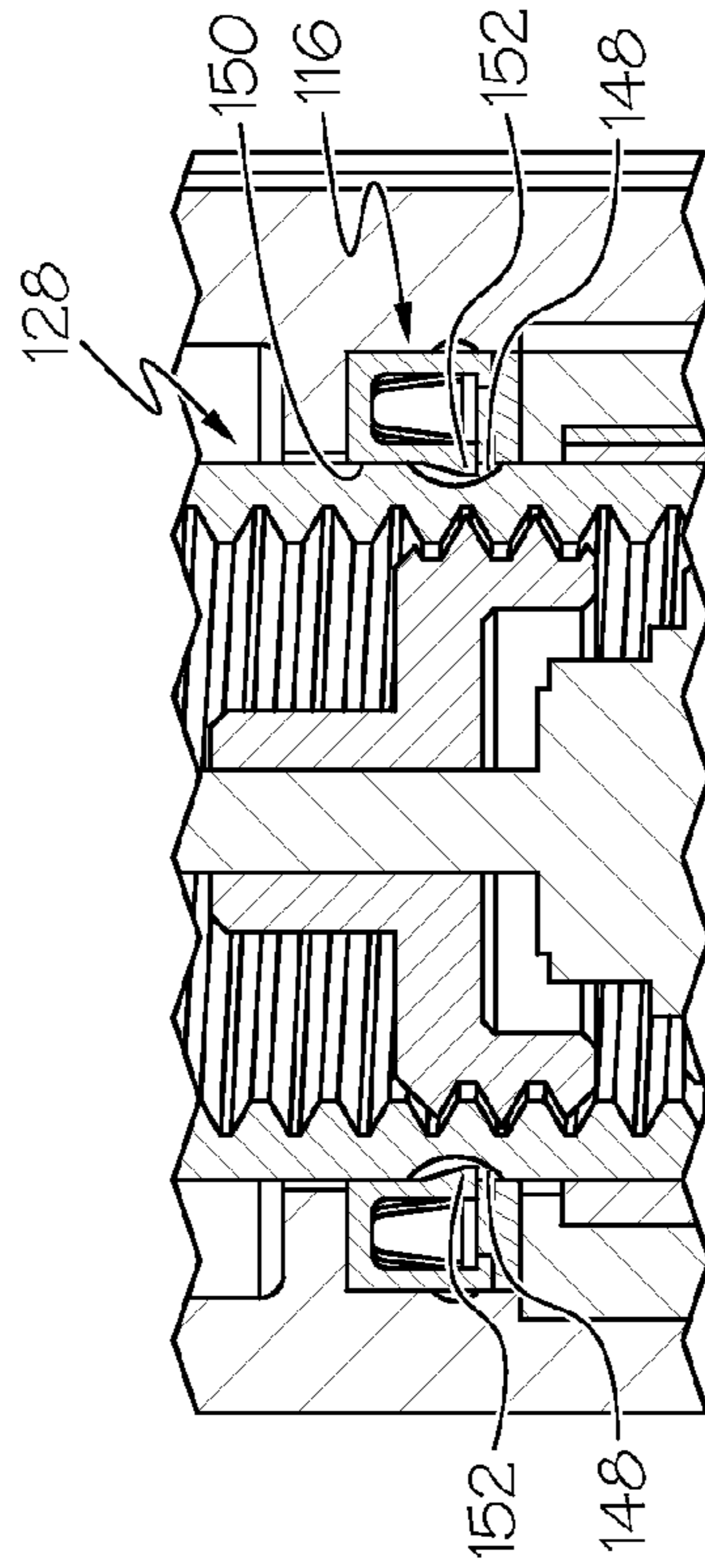


FIG. 7

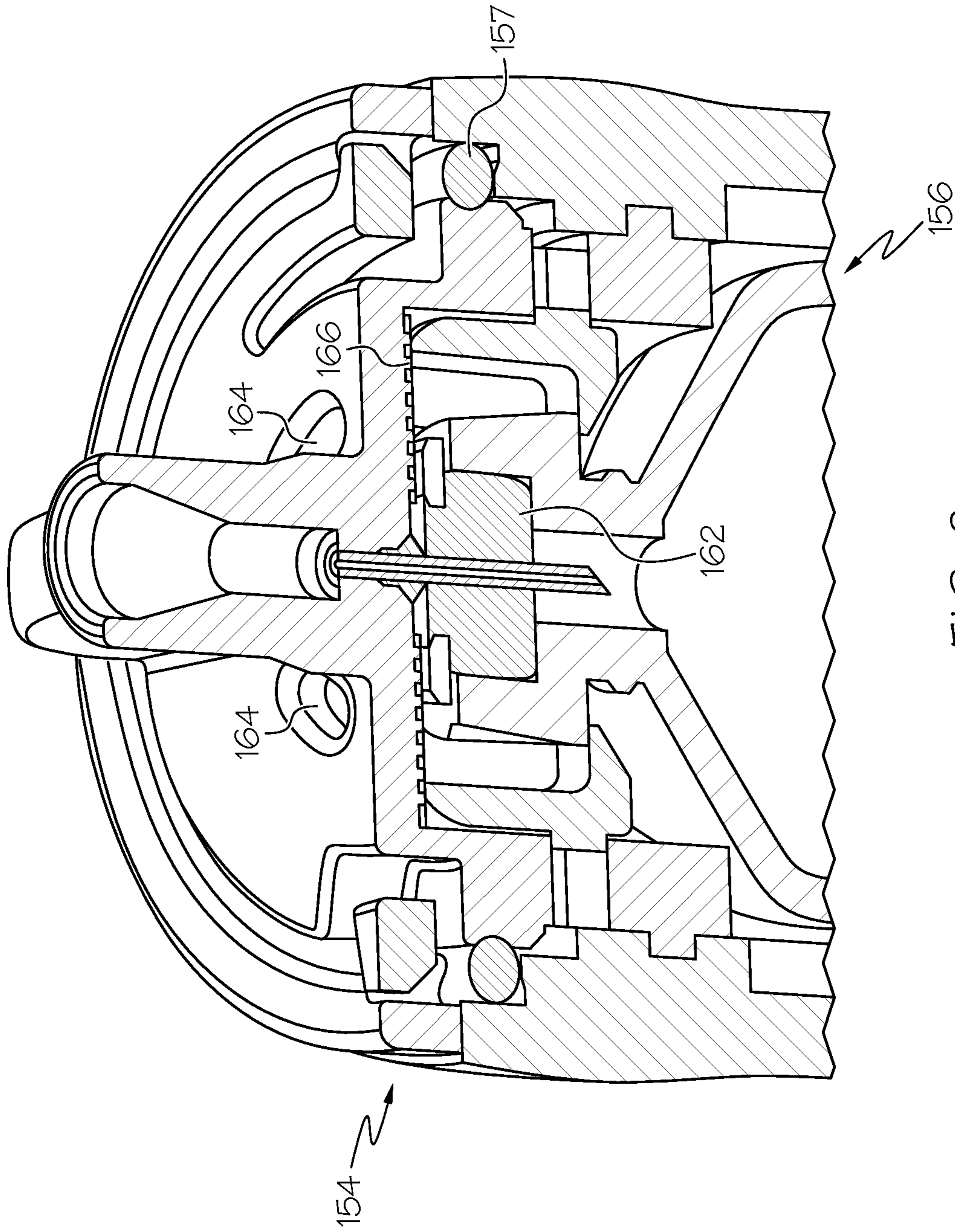


FIG. 8

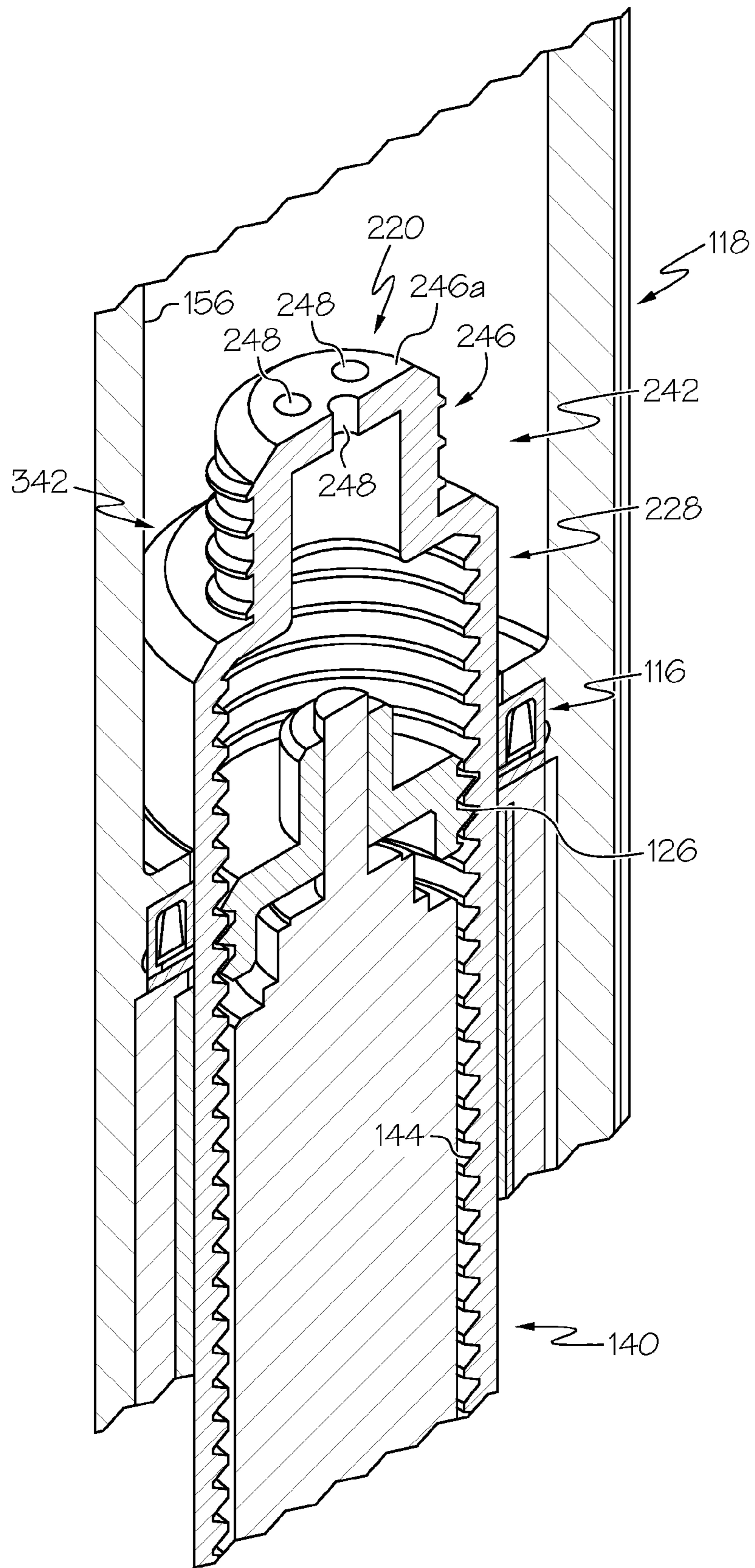


FIG. 9

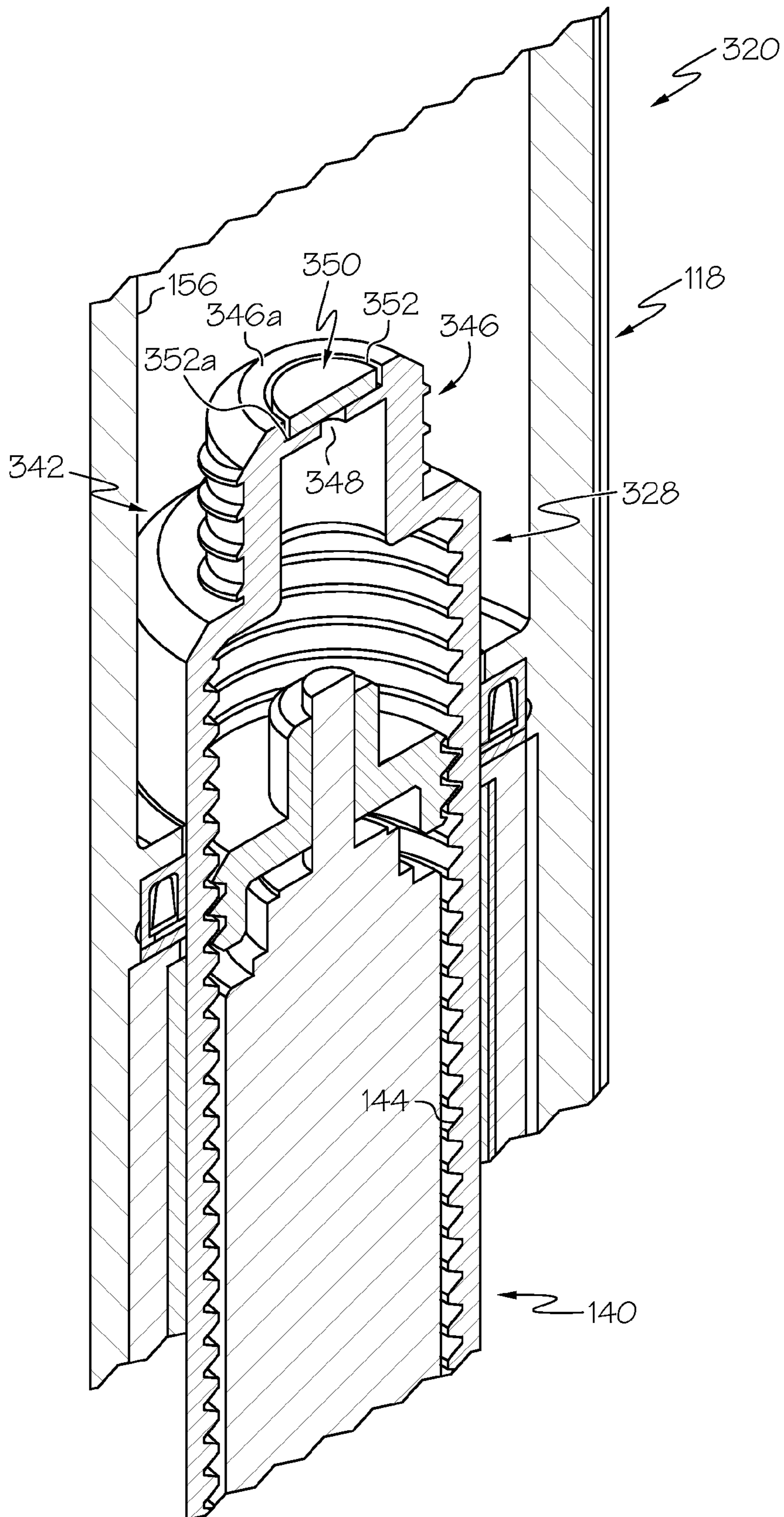


FIG. 10

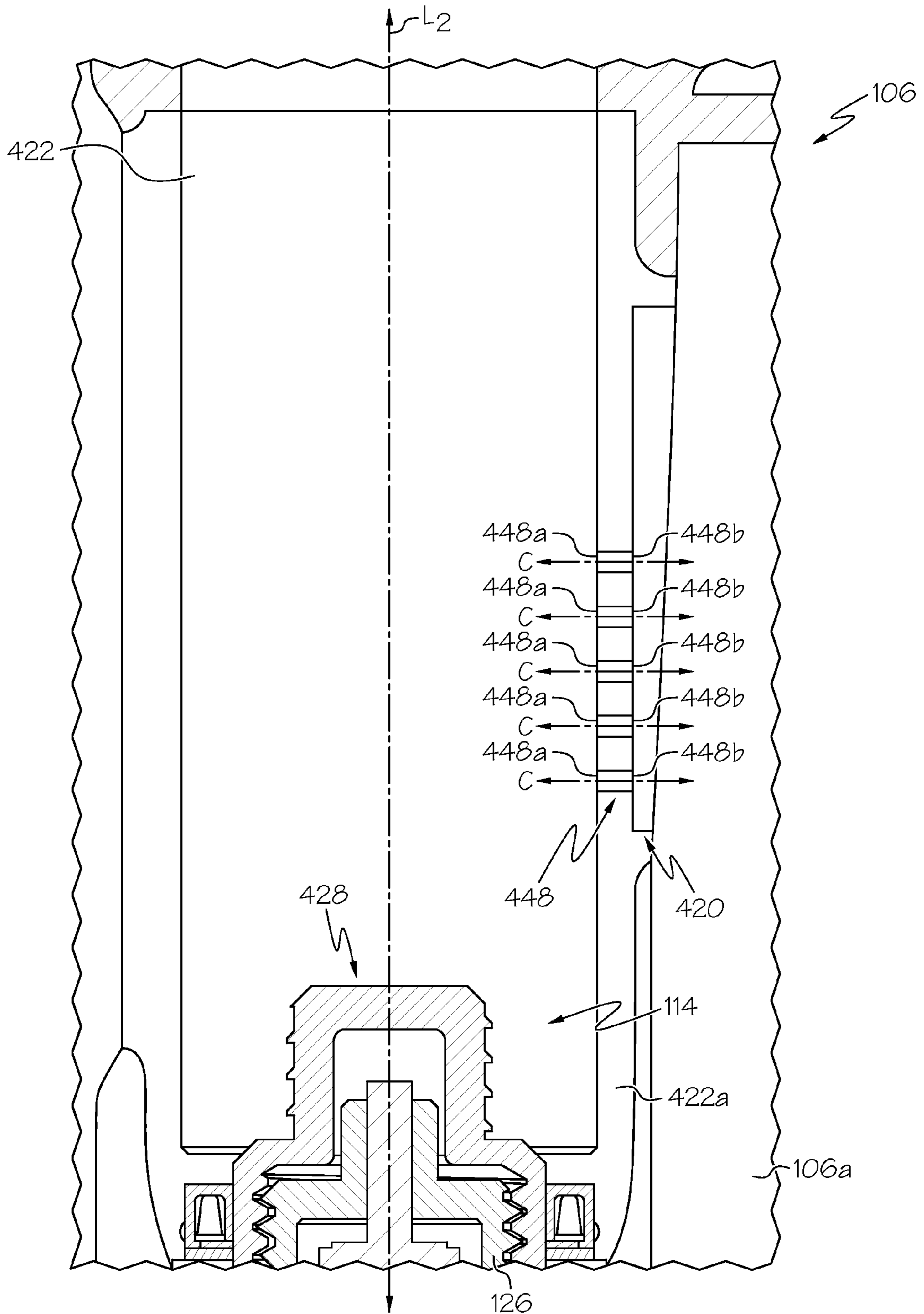
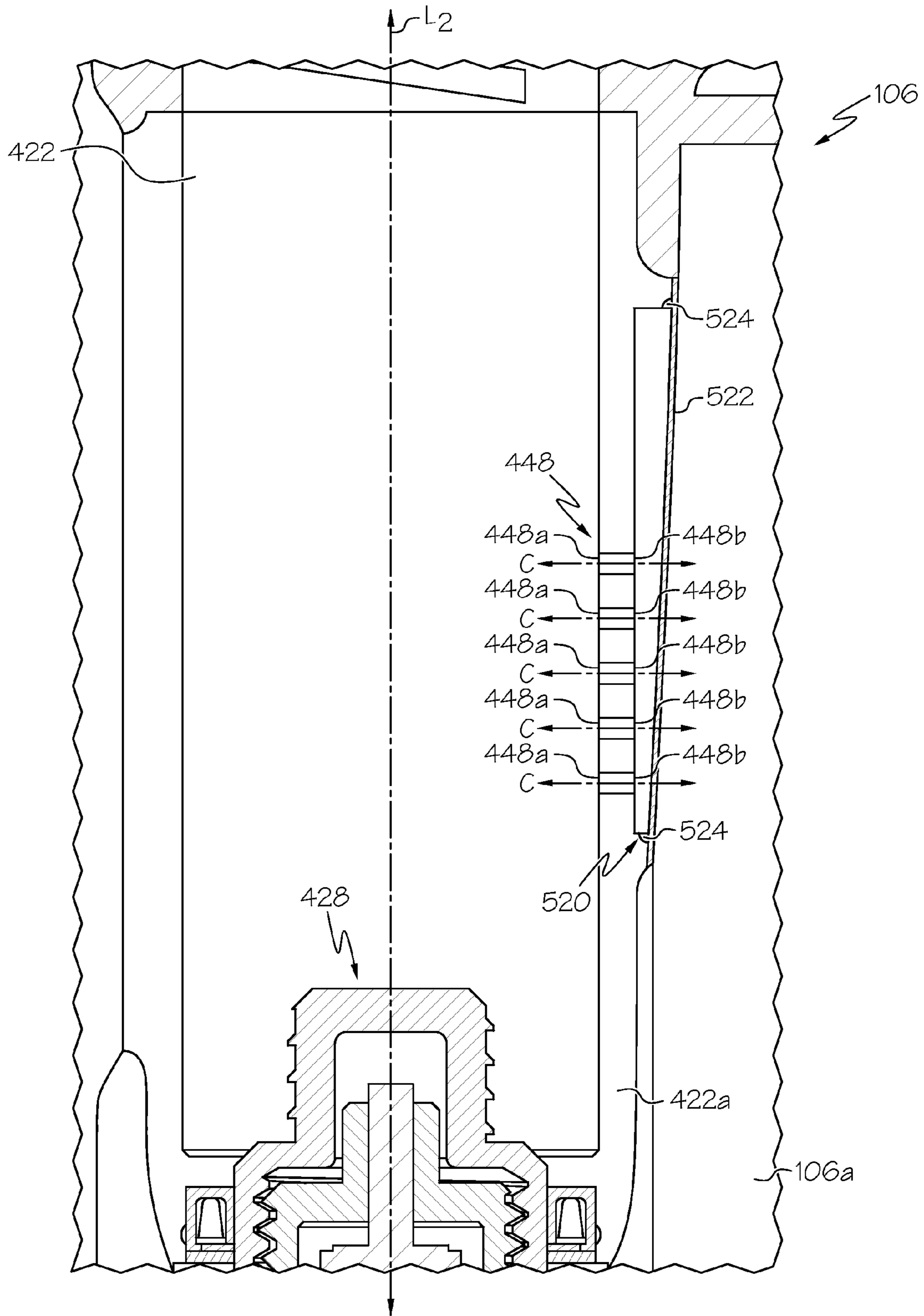


FIG. 11



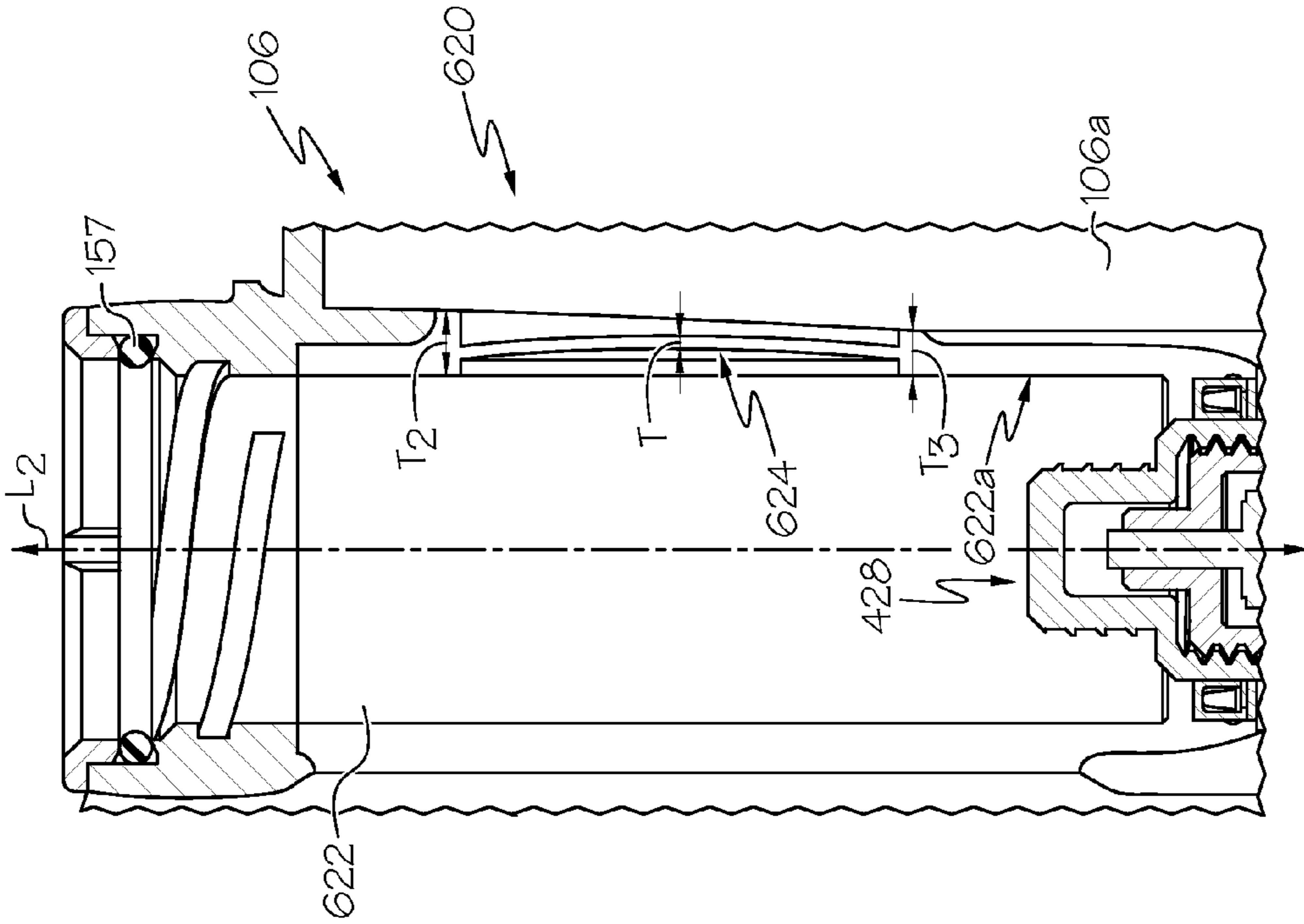


FIG. 14

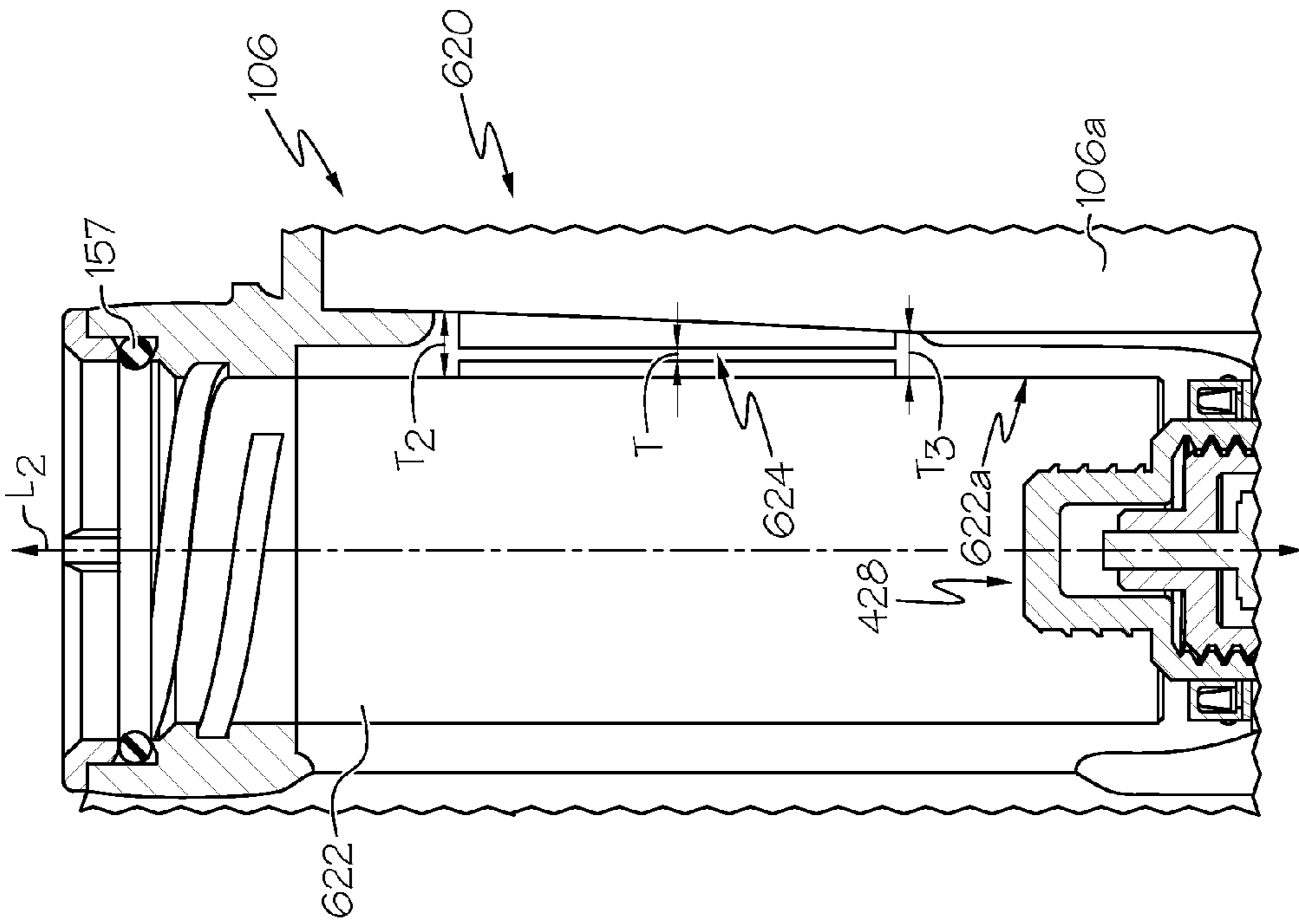


FIG. 13

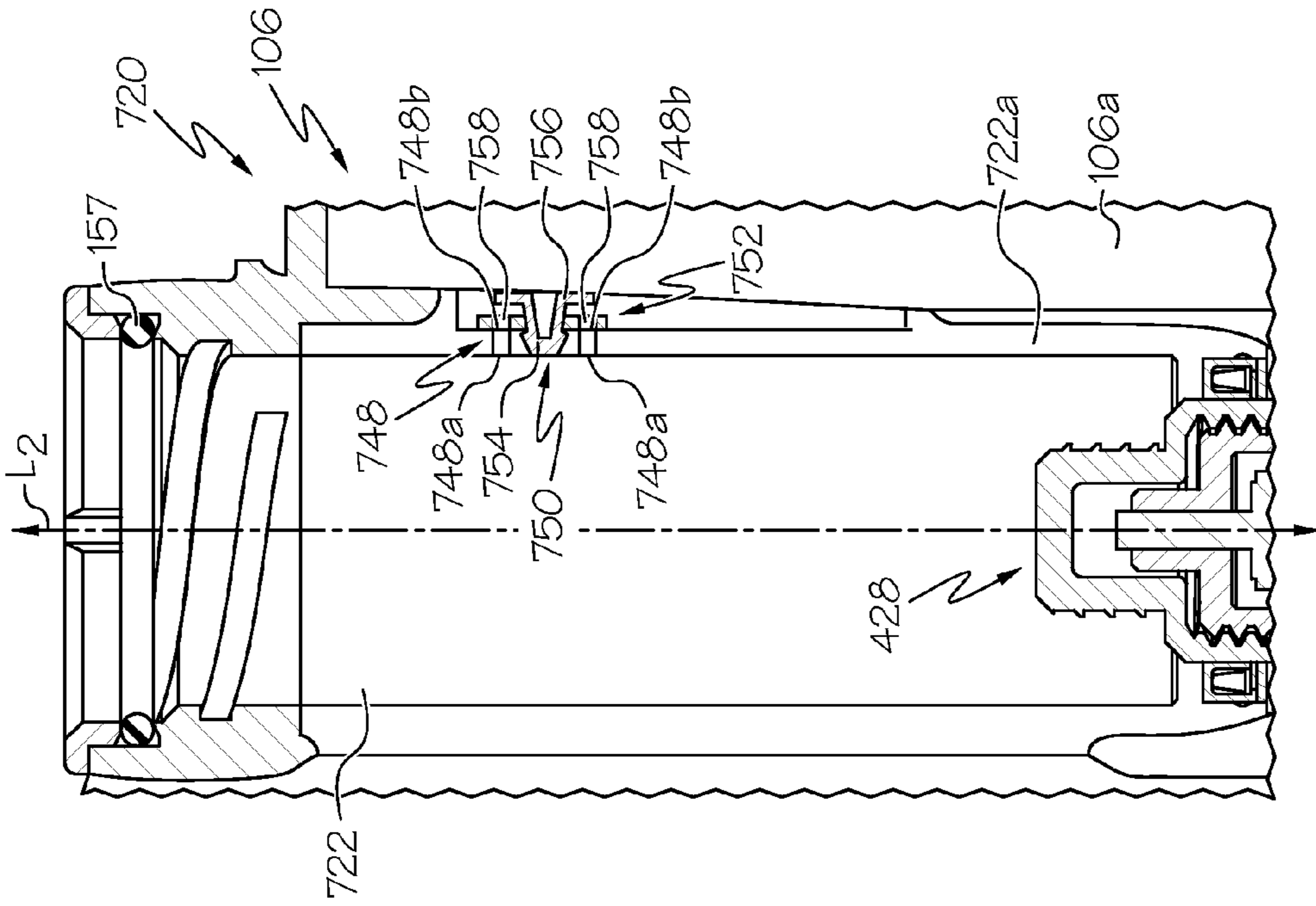


FIG. 15

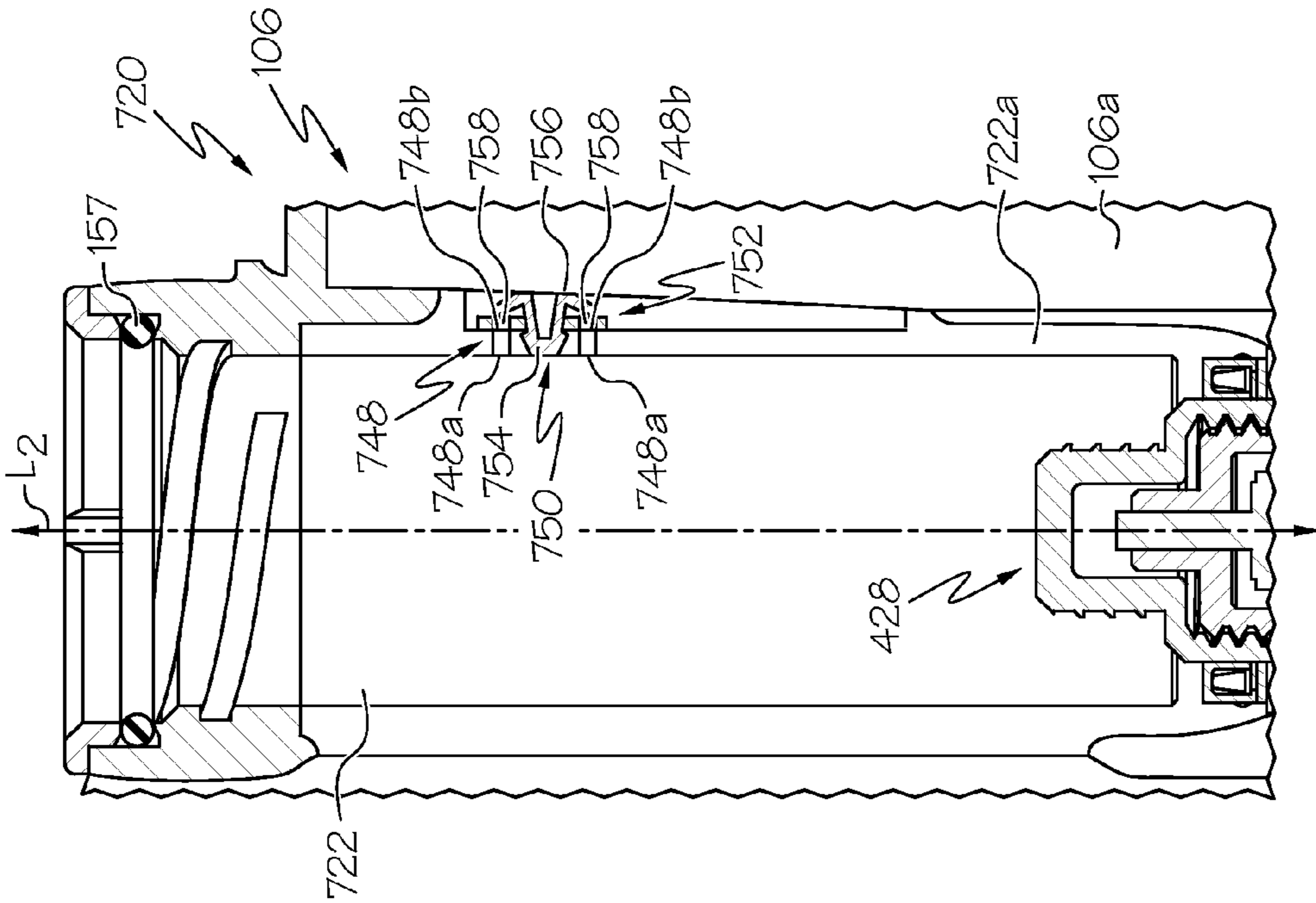


FIG. 16

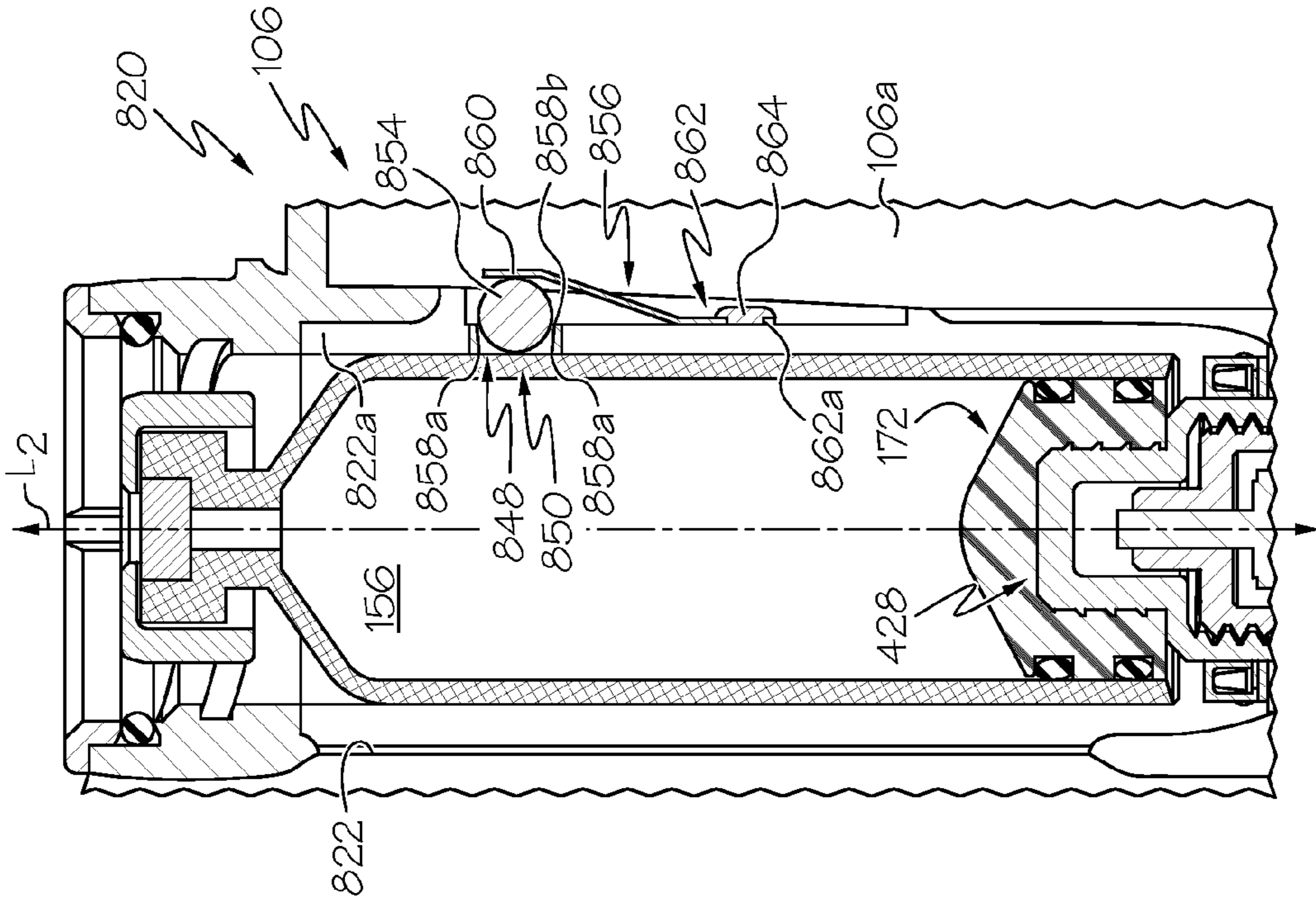


FIG. 17

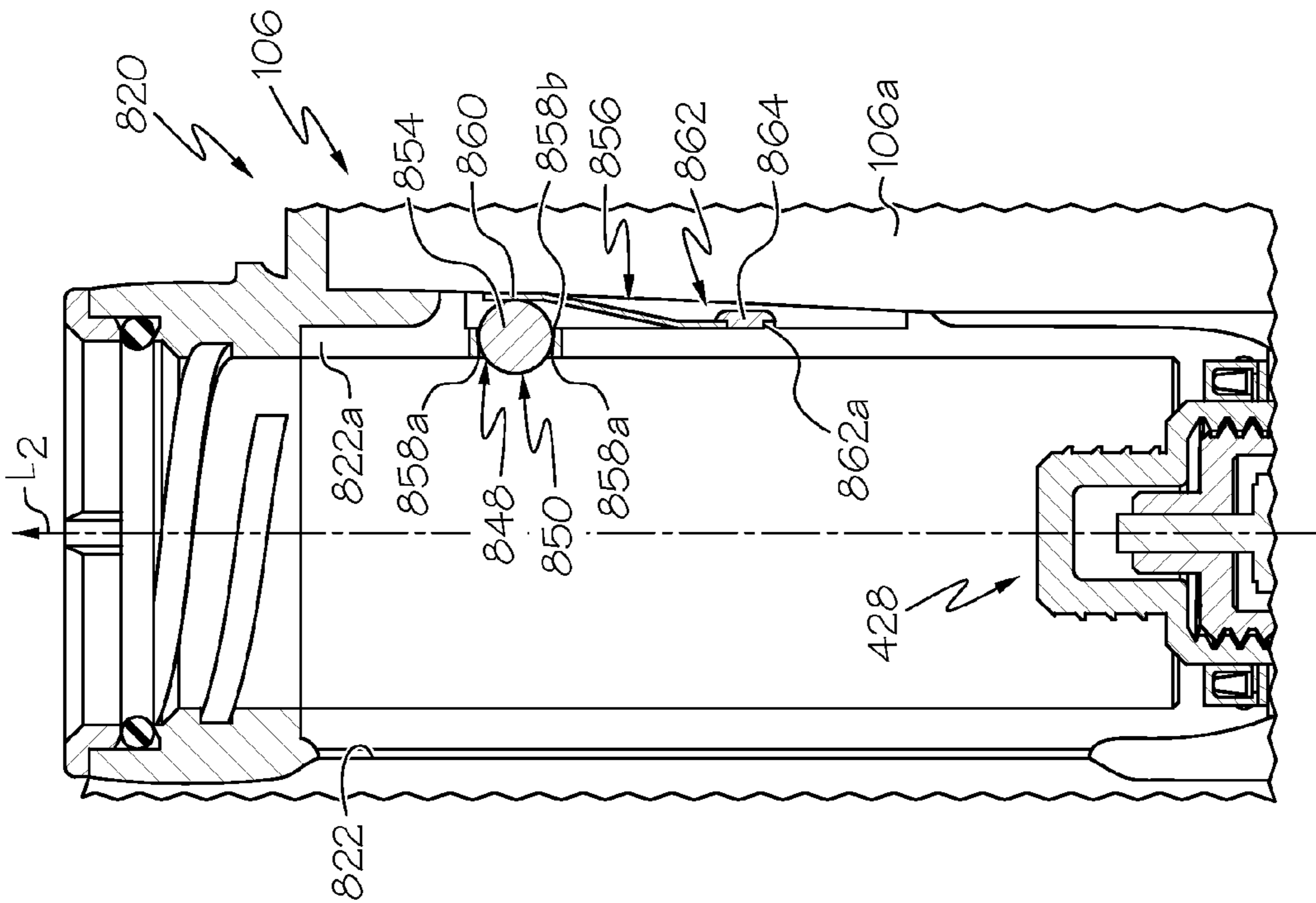


FIG. 18

SYSTEMS FOR MANAGING RESERVOIR CHAMBER PRESSURE

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments of the subject matter described herein relate generally to fluid infusion devices for delivering a medication fluid to the body of a user. More particularly, embodiments of the subject matter relate to systems for managing pressure in a fluid reservoir chamber of a fluid infusion device.

BACKGROUND

Certain diseases or conditions may be treated, according to modern medical techniques, by delivering a medication or other substance to the body of a user, either in a continuous manner or at particular times or time intervals within an overall time period. For example, diabetes is commonly treated by delivering defined amounts of insulin to the user at appropriate times. Some common modes of providing insulin therapy to a user include delivery of insulin through manually operated syringes and insulin pens. Other modern systems employ programmable fluid infusion devices (e.g., insulin pumps) to deliver controlled amounts of insulin to a user.

A fluid infusion device suitable for use as an insulin pump may be realized as an external device or an implantable device, which is surgically implanted into the body of the user. External fluid infusion devices include devices designed for use in a generally stationary location (for example, in a hospital or clinic), and devices configured for ambulatory or portable use (to be carried by a user). External fluid infusion devices may establish a fluid flow path from a fluid reservoir to the patient via, for example, a suitable hollow tubing. Generally, in order to advance fluid from the fluid reservoir, a pressure is applied to the fluid to direct the fluid out of the reservoir and through the hollow tubing.

Accordingly, it is desirable to provide systems for managing pressure in a fluid reservoir chamber of a fluid infusion device. Furthermore, other desirable features and characteristics will become apparent from the subsequent detailed description and the appended claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and the foregoing technical field and background.

BRIEF SUMMARY

In one embodiment, a fluid infusion device is provided. The fluid infusion device comprises a housing having a chamber for receiving a fluid reservoir. The fluid infusion device also comprises a drive system contained within the housing. A portion of the drive system is movable for dispensing fluid from the fluid reservoir. The fluid infusion device comprises a pressure management system at least partially defined in the portion of the drive system to vent air from the chamber.

According to one embodiment, a fluid infusion device is also provided. The fluid infusion device comprises a housing having a chamber and a fluid reservoir contained within the chamber of the housing. The fluid infusion device also comprises a connector body coupled to the housing and the fluid reservoir to define a fluid flow path out of the housing. The connector body includes one or more vents to vent air from the chamber. The fluid infusion device comprises a drive system contained within the housing and coupled to the fluid reservoir. The drive system includes a slide mov-

able relative to the fluid reservoir to dispense fluid from the fluid reservoir. The fluid infusion device further comprises a pressure management system at least partially defined in the portion of the drive system to vent air from the chamber.

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the detailed description. This summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the subject matter may be derived by referring to the detailed description and claims when considered in conjunction with the following figures, wherein like reference numbers refer to similar elements throughout the figures.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a fluid infusion device according to various teachings of the present disclosure;

FIG. 1A is a top view of the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 2 is cross-sectional view of the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, taken along line 2-2 of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a drive system of the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of a drive system of the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of a drive system of the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1 according to an exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a detail view taken from FIG. 2 of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 7 is a detail view taken from FIG. 6 of the exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is a detail cross-sectional view of an exemplary connector body of the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, taken along line 8-8 of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 9 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 10 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 11 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 12 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 13 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, in which the pressure management system is in a first position;

FIG. 14 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, in which the pressure management system is in a second position;

FIG. 15 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, in which the pressure management system is in a first position;

FIG. 16 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, in which the pressure management system is in a second position;

FIG. 17 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, in which the pressure management system is in a first position; and

FIG. 18 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an exemplary pressure management system for use with the fluid infusion device of FIG. 1, in which the pressure management system is in a second position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description is merely illustrative in nature and is not intended to limit the embodiments of the subject matter or the application and uses of such embodiments. As used herein, the word “exemplary” means “serving as an example, instance, or illustration.” Any implementation described herein as exemplary is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other implementations. Furthermore, there is no intention to be bound by any expressed or implied theory presented in the preceding technical field, background, brief summary or the following detailed description.

Certain terminology may be used in the following description for the purpose of reference only, and thus are not intended to be limiting. For example, terms such as “top”, “bottom”, “upper”, “lower”, “above”, and “below” could be used to refer to directions in the drawings to which reference is made. Terms such as “front”, “back”, “rear”, “side”, “outboard”, and “inboard” could be used to describe the orientation and/or location of portions of the component within a consistent but arbitrary frame of reference which is made clear by reference to the text and the associated drawings describing the component under discussion. Such terminology may include the words specifically mentioned above, derivatives thereof, and words of similar import. Similarly, the terms “first”, “second”, and other such numerical terms referring to structures do not imply a sequence or order unless clearly indicated by the context.

The following description relates to a fluid infusion device of the type used to treat a medical condition of a user. The infusion device can be used for infusing fluid into the body of a user. The non-limiting examples described below relate to a medical device used to treat diabetes (more specifically, an insulin pump), although embodiments of the disclosed subject matter are not so limited. Accordingly, the infused medication fluid is insulin in certain embodiments. In alternative embodiments, however, many other fluids may be administered through infusion such as, but not limited to, disease treatments, drugs to treat pulmonary hypertension, iron chelation drugs, pain medications, anti-cancer treatments, medications, vitamins, hormones, or the like. For the sake of brevity, conventional features and characteristics related to infusion system operation, insulin pump and/or infusion set operation, fluid reservoirs, and fluid syringes may not be described in detail here. Examples of infusion pumps and/or related pump drive systems used to administer insulin and other medications may be of the type described in, but not limited to: U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 2009/0299290 and 2008/0269687; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,562,751; 4,678,408; 4,685,903; 5,080,653; 5,505,709; 5,097,122; 6,485,465; 6,554,798; 6,558,351; 6,659,980; 6,752,787; 6,817,990; 6,932,584; 7,621,893; 7,828,764; and 7,905,868; which are each incorporated by reference herein.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a fluid infusion device 100, and FIG. 1A is a top view of the fluid infusion device 100. The fluid infusion device 100 is designed to be carried or worn by the patient. The fluid infusion device 100 may leverage a number of conventional features, components, elements, and characteristics of existing fluid infusion devices. For example, the fluid infusion device 100 may incorporate some of the features, components, elements, and/or characteristics described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,485,465 and 7,621,893, the relevant content of which is incorporated by reference herein.

With reference to FIG. 1, the fluid infusion device 100 includes a user interface 102 and a display 104 coupled to a housing 106. The user interface 102 includes one or more user input devices, such as buttons, which can be activated by the user. The user interface 102 can be used to administer a bolus of insulin, to change therapy settings, to change user preferences, to select display features, and the like. Although not required, the illustrated embodiment of the fluid infusion device 100 includes the display 104. The display 104 can be used to present various types of information or data to the user, such as, without limitation: the current glucose level of the patient; the time; a graph or chart of the patient's glucose level versus time; device status indicators; etc. In some embodiments, the display 104 is realized as a touch screen display element and, therefore, the display 104 also serves as a user interface component.

With reference to FIG. 2, the housing 106 of the fluid infusion device 100 accommodates a power supply 110, a controller 112, a drive system 114, a seal 116, a fluid reservoir system 118 and a secondary pressure management system 120. Generally, the power supply 110, the controller 112, the drive system 114 and the seal 116 are accommodated in a pump chamber 106a defined by the housing 106, and the fluid reservoir system 118 is accommodated in a reservoir chamber 106b defined by the housing 106. As will be discussed in greater detail herein, the pressure management system 120 enables air from within the reservoir chamber 106b to be vented into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106. By venting the air within the reservoir chamber 106b into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106, the pressure increases within the reservoir chamber 106b can be minimized, as will be discussed.

The power supply 110 is any suitable device for supplying the fluid infusion device 100 with power, including, but not limited to, a battery. In one example, the power supply 110 can be removable relative to the housing 106, however, the power supply 110 can be fixed within the housing 106. The controller 112 is in communication with the user interface 102, display 104, power supply 110 and drive system 114. The controller 112 controls the operation of the fluid infusion device 100 based on patient specific operating parameters. For example, the controller 112 controls the supply of power from the power supply 110 to the drive system 114 to activate the drive system 114 to dispense fluid from the fluid reservoir system 118. Further detail regarding the control of the fluid infusion device 100 can be found in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,485,465 and 7,621,893, the relevant content of which was previously incorporated herein by reference.

The drive system 114 cooperates with the fluid reservoir system 118 to dispense the fluid from the fluid reservoir system 118. In one example, the drive system 114 includes a motor 122, a gear box 124, a drive screw 126 and a slide 128. The motor 122 receives power from the power supply 110. In one example, the motor 122 is an electric motor. The motor 122 includes an output shaft 130, which is coupled to the gear box 124. In one embodiment, the gear box 124 is a

reduction gear box. The gear box 124 includes an output shaft 132, which is coupled to the drive screw 126.

The drive screw 126 includes a generally cylindrical distal portion 134 and a generally cylindrical proximal portion 136. The distal portion 134 has a diameter, which can be larger than a diameter of the proximal portion 136. The distal portion 134 includes a plurality of threads 138. The threads 138 are generally formed about an exterior circumference of the distal portion 134. The proximal portion 136 is generally unthreaded, and can be sized to be received within a portion of the slide 128. Thus, the proximal portion 136 can serve to align the drive screw 126 within the slide 128 during assembly, for example.

With continued reference to FIG. 2, the slide 128 is substantially cylindrical and includes a distal slide end 140, a proximal slide end 142 and a plurality of threads 144. The distal slide end 140 is adjacent to the motor 122 when the slide 128 is in a first, fully retracted position and the proximal slide end 142 is adjacent to the drive screw 126 when the slide 128 is in the first, fully retracted position. The proximal slide end 142 includes a projection 146 and a shoulder 147, which cooperate with the fluid reservoir system 118 to dispense the fluid from the fluid reservoir system 118. In one example, the projection 146 can have a diameter that is smaller than a diameter of a remainder of the slide 128. It should be noted that the use of the projection 146 is merely exemplary, as the slide 128 need not include a projection 146 such that the proximal slide end 142 can be flat or planar. The shoulder 147 is defined adjacent to the projection 146 and contacts a portion of the fluid reservoir system 118 to dispense fluid from the fluid reservoir system 118, as will be discussed in greater detail herein.

The plurality of threads 144 of the slide 128 are formed along an interior surface 128a of the slide 128 between the distal slide end 140 and the proximal slide end 142. Generally, the threads 144 do not extend into the projection 146 of the proximal slide end 142. The threads 144 are formed so as to threadably engage the threads 138 of the drive screw 126. Thus, the rotation of the drive screw 126 causes the linear translation of the slide 128.

In this regard, the slide 128 is generally sized such that in a first, retracted position, the motor 122, the gear box 124 and the drive screw 126 are substantially surrounded by the slide 128. The slide 128 is movable to a second, fully extended position through the operation of the motor 122. The slide 128 is also movable to a plurality of positions between the first, retracted position and the second, fully extended position via the operation of the motor 122. Generally, the operation of the motor 122 rotates the output shaft 130, which is coupled to the gear box 124. The gear box 124 reduces the torque output by the motor 122, and the output shaft 132 of the gear box 124 rotates the drive screw 126, which moves along the threads 144 formed within the slide 128. The movement or rotation of the drive screw 126 relative to the slide 128 causes the movement or linear translation of the slide 128 within the housing 106. The advancement of the slide 128 into a portion of the fluid reservoir system 118 causes the fluid reservoir system 118 to dispense fluid.

With reference to FIG. 3, the slide 128 also includes one or more air conduits 148, which are defined along an exterior surface 128b of the slide 128. Generally, the air conduits 148 are defined so as to be spaced apart along the exterior surface 128b from the distal slide end 140 to the proximal slide end 142 and to be spaced apart about a perimeter or circumference of the slide 128. Thus, the air conduits 148 generally extend along a longitudinal axis L of the slide 128. In the

example of FIG. 3, the air conduits 148 comprise cylindrical depressions or dimples defined in the exterior surface 128b, however, the air conduits 148 can have any desired shape that facilitates air flow out of the fluid reservoir system 118 as will be discussed in greater detail herein. It should also be noted that although the air conduits 148 are illustrated herein as comprising discrete dimples defined in the exterior surface 128b, the air conduits 148 may be defined about the circumference of the slide 128 if desired. Further, while eight air conduits 148 are illustrated herein, it should be noted that the slide 128 can include any number of air conduits 148, including a single air conduit 148. In addition, it should be noted that the spacing and location of the air conduits 148 on the exterior surface 128b is merely exemplary, as the air conduits 148 may be defined in the exterior surface 128b at any desired location.

In one example, with reference to FIG. 4, the slide 128 includes one or more air conduits 148a, which are defined along an exterior surface 128b of the slide 128. In this example, the air conduits 148a are defined as horizontal slots having a greatest width in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis L. The air conduits 148a are spaced apart along the exterior surface 128b of the slide 128 from the distal slide end 140 to the proximal slide end 142. It should also be noted that although the air conduits 148a are illustrated herein as comprising discrete slots defined in the exterior surface 128b, the air conduits 148a may be defined about the circumference of the slide 128 if desired. In addition, while eight air conduits 148a are illustrated herein, it should be noted that the slide 128 can include any number of air conduits 148a, including a single air conduit 148a. Further, it should be noted that the spacing and location of the air conduits 148a on the exterior surface 128b is merely exemplary, as the air conduits 148a may be defined in the exterior surface 128b at any desired location.

In one example, with reference to FIG. 5, the slide 128 includes one or more air conduits 148b, which are defined along an exterior surface 128b of the slide 128. In this example, the air conduits 148b are defined as vertical slots having a greatest width in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis L. The air conduits 148b are spaced apart along the exterior surface 128b of the slide 128 from the distal slide end 140 to the proximal slide end 142. It should also be noted that although the air conduits 148b are illustrated herein as comprising discrete slots defined in the exterior surface 128b, the air conduits 148b may be defined about the circumference of the slide 128 if desired. In addition, while eight air conduits 148b are illustrated herein, it should be noted that the slide 128 can include any number of air conduits 148b, including a single air conduit 148b. Further, it should be noted that the spacing and location of the air conduits 148b on the exterior surface 128b is merely exemplary, as the air conduits 148b may be defined in the exterior surface 128b at any desired location.

With reference to FIG. 2, the seal 116 is disposed adjacent to the slide 128 and the reservoir chamber 106b. The seal 116 serves to separate the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106 from the reservoir chamber 106b to prevent the ingress of fluids to the motor 122, the gear box 124 and the drive screw 126 of the drive system 114. Generally, the seal 116 is positioned circumferentially about the slide 128 and defines an opening 150 through which the slide 128 can move. In one example, with reference to FIG. 6, the seal 116 cooperates with the slide 128 to define the pressure management system 120.

In this regard, as the slide 128 moves relative to the seal 116 and advances into the fluid reservoir system 118, one or

more of the air conduits **148** are exposed to enable air from the fluid reservoir system **118** to pass through the one or more air conduits **148** into the housing **106**. In other words, with reference to FIG. 7, as the opening **150** of the seal **116** is generally sized to be substantially similar to the size of the circumference of the slide **128**, and the air conduits **148** are formed as recesses within the exterior surface **128b** of the slide **128**, a gap or passage **152** is formed between the seal **116** and the slide **128** when the air conduit **148** is adjacent to the seal **116**. Thus, the cooperation between the seal **116** and the air conduits **148** of the slide **128** serves to vent air from the reservoir chamber **106b**, thereby managing or reducing pressure in the fluid reservoir system **118**.

With reference back to FIG. 2, the fluid reservoir system **118** is shown. The fluid reservoir system **118** includes a reservoir cap or connector body **154** and a fluid reservoir **156**. The connector body **154** creates a fluid path from the fluid reservoir **156** to the body of the patient. In one exemplary embodiment, the connector body **154** is removably coupled to the housing **106**, through any suitable technique, such as threads, press-fitting, etc. Generally, the connector body **154** is suitably sized and configured to accommodate the replacement of fluid reservoirs **156** (which are typically disposable) as needed. A sealing member, such as an O-ring **157** may be coupled between the connector body **154** and the reservoir chamber **106b** to prevent the ingress of fluids into the reservoir chamber **106b** of the housing **106**.

In one example, the connector body **154** accommodates the fluid path from the fluid reservoir **156** to a tube **158**. The tube **158** represents the fluid flow path that couples the fluid reservoir **156** to an infusion unit that couples the tube **158** to the patient (not shown). In one example, the tube **158** is coupled to the fluid reservoir **156** via a connector needle **160**, which is coupled to the connector body **154** and pierces a septum **162** associated with the fluid reservoir **156**. It should be noted, however, that any suitable technique could be employed to create a fluid path from the fluid reservoir **156** to the patient, and thus, this embodiment is merely exemplary.

With reference to FIG. 8, the connector body **154** may also include one or more vents **164** and a membrane **166**. The one or more vents **164** also enable air to vent out of the reservoir chamber **106b**. In this example, the one or more vents **164** enable air to vent into the environment. The one or more vents **164** act as a primary pressure management system for the fluid infusion device **100**, and thus, the one or more vents **164** and the pressure management system **120** cooperate to manage pressure within the reservoir chamber **106b**. The membrane **166** is generally a hydrophobic membrane, and allows air to pass through the vents **164** while preventing the ingress of fluids, such as water, into the fluid reservoir system **118**.

With reference back to FIG. 2, the fluid reservoir **156** includes a body or barrel **170** and a stopper **172**. The barrel **170** has a first or distal barrel end **174** and a second or proximal barrel end **176**. Fluid **F** is retained within the barrel **170** between the distal barrel end **174** and the proximal barrel end **176**. The distal barrel end **174** is positioned adjacent to the slide **128** when the fluid reservoir **156** is assembled in the housing **106**. Generally, the distal barrel end **174** can have an open perimeter or can be circumferentially open such that the slide **128** is receivable within the barrel **170** through the distal barrel end **174**. The proximal barrel end **176** defines a port **176a**, which receives the connector needle **160** to define the fluid path. The proximal

barrel end **176** can have any desirable size and shape configured to mate with at least a portion of the connector body **154**.

The stopper **172** is disposed within the barrel **170**. The stopper **172** is movable within and relative to the barrel **170** to dispense fluid from the fluid reservoir **156**. When the barrel **170** is full of fluid, the stopper **172** is adjacent to the distal barrel end **174**, and the stopper **172** is movable to a position adjacent to the proximal barrel end **176** to empty the fluid from the fluid reservoir **156**. In one example, the stopper **172** is substantially cylindrical, and includes a distal stopper end **178**, a proximal stopper end **180**, at least one friction element **182** and a counterbore **184** defined from the distal stopper end **178** to the proximal stopper end **180**.

The distal stopper end **178** is open about a perimeter of the distal stopper end **178**, and thus, is generally circumferentially open. The proximal stopper end **180** is closed about a perimeter of the proximal stopper end **180** and is generally circumferentially closed. The proximal stopper end **180** includes a slightly conical external surface, however, the proximal stopper end **180** can be flat, convex, etc. The at least one friction element **182** is coupled to the stopper **172** about an exterior surface **172a** of the stopper **172**. In one example, the at least one friction element **182** comprises two friction elements, which include, but are not limited to, O-rings. The friction elements **182** are coupled to circumferential grooves **186** defined in the exterior surface **172a** of the stopper **172**.

The counterbore **184** receives the projection **146** of the slide **128** and the movement of the slide **128** causes the shoulder **147** of the slide **128** to contact and move the stopper **172**. In one example, the counterbore **184** includes threads **188**, however, the projection **146** of the slide **128** is not threadably engaged with the stopper **172**. Thus, the threads **188** illustrated herein are merely exemplary.

With continued reference to FIG. 2, with the housing **106** assembled with the power supply **110**, the controller **112** and the drive system **114**, the fluid reservoir system **118** can be coupled to the housing **106**. In one example, a full fluid reservoir **156** is inserted into the reservoir chamber **106b** of the housing **106** such that the stopper **172** is adjacent to the projection **146** of the slide **128**. As the drive screw **126** rotates, the slide **128** translates linearly. The advancement of the slide **128** decreases an available volume of the reservoir chamber **106b**, which results in an increase in pressure in the reservoir chamber **106b**.

As the pressure increases in the reservoir chamber **106b**, in most instances, the pressure is relieved through the vents **164** of the connector body **154** (FIG. 8). In certain instances, for example, due to an obstruction of one or more of the vents **164**, the pressure is relieved by the pressure management system **120**. In this regard, as the slide **128** moves past the seal **116**, the air conduits **148** enable pressure to be relieved by venting the air out of the reservoir chamber **106b** into the pump chamber **106a** of the housing **106** (FIG. 2). Thus, the pressure management system **120** manages the pressure within the reservoir chamber **106b** by enabling the venting of air from the reservoir chamber **106b** into the pump chamber **106a** of the housing **106** through the air conduits **148**.

With reference now to FIG. 9, a pressure management system **220** is shown. As the pressure management system **220** can be used with the fluid infusion device **100** discussed with regard to FIGS. 1-8, only the pressure management system **220** will be discussed in detail herein.

In this example, the pressure management system **220** is defined in a slide **228** for use with the fluid infusion device

100. The slide 228 is substantially cylindrical and includes the distal slide end 140, a proximal slide end 242 and the plurality of threads 144. The proximal slide end 242 includes a projection 246, which cooperates with the fluid reservoir system 118 to dispense the fluid from the fluid reservoir system 118. In one example, the projection 246 can have a diameter that is smaller than a diameter of a remainder of the slide 228.

The pressure management system 220 is defined on the projection 246 of the slide 228. In one example, the pressure management system 220 comprises one or more bores 248, which are defined in and through an uppermost surface 246a of the projection 246. The bores 248 may be defined through the uppermost surface 246a in any desired pattern, and in one example, may be defined through the uppermost surface 246a so as to be spaced apart from or inward from an outer circumference of the uppermost surface 246a. In addition, it should be noted that while three bores 248 are illustrated herein, the pressure management system 220 can include any number of bores 248. The bores 248 can have any desired size or diameter, and the size or diameter may be varied amongst the bores 248 to enable tuning of the pressure management system 220 to the desired air flow rate. Moreover, while the bores 248 are illustrated herein as being cylindrical or with a circular perimeter, the bores 248 can have any desired polygonal shape, such as triangular or pentagonal, for example. It should be noted that the use of the projection 246 is merely exemplary, as the slide 228 need not include the projection 246 such that the proximal slide end 242 can be flat or planar, with the pressure management system 220 defined through the flat or planar end. Further, while the bores 248 are illustrated and described herein as being defined in the slide 228, the bores 248 may be defined at any desirable location to enable venting of the fluid reservoir 156, for example, the bores 248 may be defined in and through the seal 116. Thus, the location of the bores 248 is merely exemplary.

As discussed above, with the slide 228 assembled within the fluid infusion device 100, in order to dispense fluid from the fluid reservoir 156, the drive screw 126 rotates and the slide 228 translates linearly to move the stopper 172 (FIG. 2). The advancement of the slide 228 and the stopper 172 within the fluid reservoir 156 increases the pressure in the reservoir chamber 106b.

As the pressure increases in the reservoir chamber 106b, in most instances, the pressure is relieved through the vents 164 of the connector body 154 (FIG. 8). In certain instances, for example, due to an obstruction or one or more of the vents 164, the pressure is relieved by the pressure management system 220. In this regard, the bores 248 formed in the uppermost surface 246a of the slide 228 enable pressure to be relieved by venting the air out of the reservoir chamber 106b into the slide 228, and out of the slide 228 into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106. Thus, the pressure management system 220 manages the pressure within the reservoir chamber 106b by enabling the venting of air from the reservoir chamber 106b through the bores 248 and into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106.

With reference to FIG. 10, a pressure management system 320 is shown. As the pressure management system 320 can be used with the fluid infusion device 100 discussed with regard to FIGS. 1-8, only the pressure management system 320 will be discussed in detail herein. Further, as the pressure management system 320 can be similar to the pressure management system 220 described with regard to FIG. 9, the same reference numerals will be employed to denote the same or similar components.

In this example, the pressure management system 320 is defined in a slide 328 for use with the fluid infusion device 100. The slide 328 is substantially cylindrical and includes the distal slide end 140, a proximal slide end 342 and the plurality of threads 144. The proximal slide end 342 includes a projection 346, which cooperates with the fluid reservoir system 118 to dispense the fluid from the fluid reservoir system 118. In one example, the projection 346 can have a diameter that is smaller than a diameter of a remainder of the slide 328.

The pressure management system 320 is defined on the projection 346 of the slide 328. In one example, the pressure management system 320 comprises one or more bores 348 and a membrane 350. In this example, the projection 346 includes an annular counterbore 352 defined in a proximal-most surface 346a. It should be noted that the use of the projection 346 is merely exemplary, as the slide 328 need not include the projection 346 such that the proximal slide end 342 can be flat or planar, with the annular counterbore 352 defined through the flat or planar end.

The bores 348 are defined in and through a surface 352a of the annular counterbore 352. The bores 348 may be defined through the surface 352a in any desired pattern, and in one example, may be defined through the surface 352a so as to be spaced apart from or inward from a perimeter or circumference of the annular counterbore 352. In addition, it should be noted that while a single bore 348 is illustrated herein, the pressure management system 320 can include any number of bores 348. The bore 348 can have any desired size or diameter, and the size or diameter may be varied to enable tuning of the pressure management system 320 to the desired air flow rate. Moreover, while the bore 348 is illustrated herein as being cylindrical or with a circular perimeter, the bore 348 can have any desired polygonal shape, such as triangular or pentagonal, for example.

The membrane 350 is coupled to the annular counterbore 352. In one example, the membrane 350 is coupled to the annular counterbore 352 so as to substantially cover the surface 352a, and thus, the one or more bores 348. The membrane 350 is coupled to the annular counterbore 352 through any suitable technique, including, but not limited to, ultrasonic welding of the membrane 350 to the surface 352a. Generally, the membrane 350 is hydrophobic, such that air may pass through the membrane, but fluid, such as water, does not.

With the slide 328 assembled within the fluid infusion device 100, in order to dispense fluid from the fluid reservoir 156, the drive screw 126 rotates, the slide 328 translates linearly. The advancement of the slide 328 decreases the volume of the reservoir chamber 106b, which may result in an increase in the pressure in the reservoir chamber 106b. As the pressure increases in the reservoir chamber 106b, in most instances, the pressure is relieved through the vents 164 of the connector body 154 (FIG. 8). In certain instances, the pressure is relieved by the pressure management system 320. In this regard, the bore 348 formed in the surface 352a of the slide 328 enables pressure to be relieved by venting the air out of the reservoir chamber 106b into the slide 328, and out of the slide 328 into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106. The membrane 350 enables the air to pass through the bore 348, but prevents the passage of fluid, such as water, through the bore 348. Thus, the pressure management system 320 manages the pressure within the reservoir chamber 106b by enabling the venting of air from the reservoir chamber 106b through the bore 348, while preventing the ingress of fluid, such as water, through the bore 348.

With reference now to FIG. 11, a pressure management system 420 is shown. As the pressure management system 420 can be used with the fluid infusion device 100 discussed with regard to FIGS. 1-8, only the pressure management system 420 will be discussed in detail herein.

In this example, the pressure management system 420 is defined in a portion of the housing 106 of the fluid infusion device 100. For example, the pressure management system 420 is defined in a reservoir chamber 422 of the housing 106 that receives the fluid reservoir 156 of the fluid reservoir system 118 (FIG. 2). The pressure management system 420 comprises one or more bores 448, which are defined in and through a wall 422a of the reservoir chamber 422 of the housing 106. The bores 448 may be defined through the wall 422a in any desired pattern, and in one example, may be defined through the wall 422a of the reservoir chamber 422 such that a centerline C of each bore 448 is substantially parallel to a longitudinal axis L2 of the reservoir chamber 422. The bores 448 may be arranged such that the bores 448 extend along the longitudinal axis L2 of the reservoir chamber 422, however, it should be noted that this arrangement of bores 448 is merely exemplary, as the bores 448 may be arranged offset from each other. A first end 448a of each of the bores 448 is in communication with the reservoir chamber 422. An opposite, second end 448b of each of the bores 448 is in communication with the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106 to vent the air from the bores 448 into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106.

In addition, it should be noted that while five bores 448 are illustrated herein, the pressure management system 420 can include any number of bores 448. The bores 448 can have any desired size or diameter, and the size or diameter may be varied amongst the bores 448 to enable tuning of the pressure management system 420 to the desired air flow rate. Moreover, while the bores 448 are illustrated herein as being cylindrical or with a circular perimeter, the bores 448 can have any desired polygonal shape, such as triangular or pentagonal, for example. Further, while the bores 448 are illustrated and described herein as being defined in the wall 422a, the bores 448 may be defined at any desirable location to within the reservoir chamber 422 to enable venting of the reservoir chamber 422. Thus, the location of the bores 448 is merely exemplary.

With the fluid reservoir 156 received in the reservoir chamber 422, as the drive screw 126 rotates, a slide 428 translates linearly. As the slide 428 can be substantially similar to the slide 128 but without the one or more air conduits 148, the slide 428 will not be discussed in great detail herein. The advancement of the slide 428 decreases the volume of the reservoir chamber 422, which may result in an increase in the pressure in the reservoir chamber 422. As the pressure increases in the reservoir chamber 422, in most instances, the pressure is relieved through the vents 164 of the connector body 154 (FIG. 8). In certain instances, the pressure is relieved by the pressure management system 420. In this regard, the bores 448 formed in the wall 422a of the reservoir chamber 422 of the housing 106 enable pressure to be relieved by venting the air out of the reservoir chamber 422 into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106. Thus, the pressure management system 420 manages the pressure within the reservoir chamber 422 by enabling the venting of air from the reservoir chamber 422 through the bores 448 and into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106.

With reference to FIG. 12, a pressure management system 520 is shown. As the pressure management system 520 can be used with the fluid infusion device 100 discussed with

regard to FIGS. 1-8, only the pressure management system 520 will be discussed in detail herein. Further, as the pressure management system 520 can be similar to the pressure management system 420 described with regard to FIG. 11, the same reference numerals will be employed to denote the same or similar components.

In the example of FIG. 12, the pressure management system 520 is defined in a portion of the housing 106 of the fluid infusion device 100. For example, the pressure management system 520 is defined in the reservoir chamber 422 of the housing 106 that receives the fluid reservoir 156 of the fluid reservoir system 118 (FIG. 2). The pressure management system 520 comprises the one or more bores 448, which are defined in and through the wall 422a of the reservoir chamber 422 of the housing 106 and a membrane 522. The bores 448 are in communication with the reservoir chamber 422 and the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106. Thus, the bores 448 enable air to be vented out of the reservoir chamber 422 through the bores 448 and into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106 external from the reservoir chamber 422.

The membrane 522 is coupled to the wall 422a of the reservoir chamber 422. In one example, the membrane 522 is coupled to the wall 422a so as to substantially cover the bores 448. Thus, the membrane 522 in this example is coupled to the wall 422a on a side of the wall substantially opposite a side of the wall in contact with the fluid reservoir 156. The membrane 522 is coupled to the wall 422a through any suitable technique, including, but not limited to, ultrasonic welding. In the example of ultrasonic welding, a weld 524 extends between the membrane 522 and the wall 422a about a perimeter of the membrane 522. Generally, the membrane 522 is hydrophobic, such that air may pass through the membrane, but fluid, such as water, does not.

With the fluid reservoir 156 received in the reservoir chamber 422, as the drive screw 126 rotates, the slide 428 translates linearly. The advancement of the slide 428 decreases the volume of the reservoir chamber 422, which may result in an increase in the pressure in the reservoir chamber 422. As the pressure increases in the reservoir chamber 422, in most instances, the pressure is relieved through the vents 164 of the connector body 154 (FIG. 8). In certain instances, the pressure is relieved by the pressure management system 520. In this regard, the bores 448 formed in the wall 422a of the reservoir chamber 422 of the housing 106 enable pressure to be relieved by venting the air out of the reservoir chamber 422, through the bores 448, and into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106. The membrane 522 enables the air to pass through the bores 448, but prevents the passage of fluid, such as water, through the bores 448. Thus, the pressure management system 520 manages the pressure within the fluid reservoir system 118 by enabling the venting of air from the reservoir chamber 422 through the bores 448, while preventing the ingress of fluid, such as water, into the bores 448.

With reference to FIGS. 13 and 14, a pressure management system 620 is shown. As the pressure management system 620 can be used with the fluid infusion device 100 discussed with regard to FIGS. 1-8, only the pressure management system 620 will be discussed in detail herein.

In this example, the pressure management system 620 is defined in a portion of the housing 106 of the fluid infusion device 100. For example, the pressure management system 620 is defined in a reservoir chamber 622 of the housing 106 that receives the fluid reservoir 156 of the fluid reservoir system 118 (FIG. 2). The pressure management system 620 comprises an expandable member 624.

In one example, the expandable member 624 is defined as a portion of a wall 622a of the reservoir chamber 622, which has a thickness T, which is less than a thickness T2 and a thickness T3 of the remainder of the wall 622a. The reduced thickness T of the expandable member 624 enables the expandable member 624 to move or flex from a first, relaxed position (FIG. 13) to a second, expanded position (FIG. 14) to relieve pressure in the reservoir chamber 622. In other words, the expandable member 624 bulges outwardly from the remainder of the reservoir chamber 622, in a direction substantially opposite the fluid reservoir 156, to increase an available volume within the reservoir chamber 622. By increasing the available volume within the reservoir chamber 622, the pressure in the reservoir chamber 622 from the advancement of the slide 128 in the fluid reservoir 156 is reduced. Generally, the expandable member 624 extends over only a portion of the wall 622a, however, the expandable member 624 can extend over the entirety of the wall 622a, if desired. In addition, it should be noted that the expandable member 624 may be composed of the same material as a remainder of the wall 622a, or may be composed of a different, elastic material, in order to further increase the ability of the expandable member 624 to expand. Thus, the expandable member 624 illustrated herein is merely exemplary.

With the fluid reservoir 156 received in the reservoir chamber 622, as the drive screw 126 rotates, the slide 428 translates linearly. The advancement of the slide 428 decreases the volume of the reservoir chamber 622, which may result in an increase in the pressure in the reservoir chamber 622. As the pressure increases, in most instances, the pressure is relieved through the vents 164 of the connector body 154 (FIG. 8). In certain instances, the expandable member 624 moves from the first, relaxed position (FIG. 13) to the second, expanded position (FIG. 14) to increase the volume within the reservoir chamber 622 to relieve the pressure. By increasing the volume within the reservoir chamber 622, the pressure within the reservoir chamber 622 decreases. Thus, the pressure management system 620 manages the pressure within the fluid reservoir system 118 by increasing the volume within the reservoir chamber 622.

With reference to FIGS. 15 and 16, a pressure management system 720 is shown. As the pressure management system 720 can be used with the fluid infusion device 100 discussed with regard to FIGS. 1-8, only the pressure management system 720 will be discussed in detail herein.

In this example, the pressure management system 720 is coupled to a portion of the housing 106 of the fluid infusion device 100. For example, the pressure management system 720 is coupled to a reservoir chamber 722 of the housing 106 that receives the fluid reservoir 156 of the fluid reservoir system 118 (FIG. 2). The pressure management system 720 comprises one or more bores 748 and a valve 750.

The one or more bores 748 are defined in and through a wall 722a of the reservoir chamber 722. The bores 748 may be defined through the wall 722a in any desired pattern, and in one example, may be defined through the wall 722a of the reservoir chamber 722 such that a centerline of each bore 748 is substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis L2 of the reservoir chamber 722. The bores 748 may be arranged such that the bores 748 extend along the longitudinal axis L2 of the reservoir chamber 722, however, it should be noted that this arrangement of bores 748 is merely exemplary, as the bores 748 may be arranged offset from each other. In addition, it should be noted that while two bores 748 are illustrated herein, the pressure management system 720 can

include any number of bores 748. The bores 748 can have any desired size or diameter, and the size or diameter may be varied amongst the bores 748 to enable tuning of the pressure management system 720 to the desired air flow rate. Moreover, while the bores 748 are illustrated herein as being cylindrical or with a circular perimeter, the bores 748 can have any desired polygonal shape, such as triangular or pentagonal, for example. Further, while the bores 748 are illustrated and described herein as being defined in the wall 722a, the bores 748 may be defined at any desirable location to within the reservoir chamber 722 to enable venting of the reservoir chamber 722. Thus, the location of the bores 748 is merely exemplary. A first end 748a of each of the bores 748 is in communication with the reservoir chamber 722 and an opposite, second end 748b of each of the bores 748 is in communication with the valve 750.

The valve 750 includes a valve seat 752, a valve stem 754 and a valve seal 756. In one example, the valve 750 comprises a check valve, but the valve 750 can comprise any suitable one-way valve, such as an umbrella valve or duck-bill valve. The valve seat 752 is coupled to the wall 722a on a side of the wall 722a opposite the side of the wall 722a that contacts the fluid reservoir 156 when the fluid reservoir 156 is received in the reservoir chamber 722. The valve seat 752 may be coupled to the wall 722a through any suitable technique, such as ultrasonic welding, for example. The valve seat 752 defines one or more bores 758. Generally, the valve seat 752 defines substantially the same number of bores 758 as the number of bores 748. Thus, in this example, the valve seat 752 includes two bores 758. The bores 758 are defined in the valve seat 752 such that a centerline of a respective one of the bores 758 is coaxial with the centerline of a respective one of the bores 748 to enable communication between the bores 758 of the valve seat 752 and the bores 748. Generally, the second end 748b of each of the bores 748 is in communication with the respective one of the bores 758 to define an airflow path.

The valve stem 754 is coupled to the wall 722a. In one example, the valve stem 754 is fixedly coupled to the wall 722a such that the valve stem 754 does not interfere with or contact the fluid reservoir 156 when the fluid reservoir 156 is installed in the chamber 722. Thus, the valve stem 754 may be flush with the side of the wall 722a that contacts the fluid reservoir 156.

The valve seal 756 is coupled to the valve stem 754. The valve seal 756 is sized and shaped to seal the bores 758 of the valve seat 752. Generally, the valve seal 756 is composed of a resilient material such that the valve seal 756 is movable between a first, closed position (FIG. 15) and a second, opened position (FIG. 16) upon the pressure in the reservoir chamber 722 reaching a predefined pressure threshold. In the first, closed position, the valve seal 756 is sealing against the bores 758 and thereby blocking the airflow path created by the bores 748 and the bores 758 of the valve seat 752. In the second, opened position, the valve seal 756 is spaced apart from or deflected from the valve seat 752 such that the airflow path created by the bores 748 and bores 758 of the valve seat 752 is opened, allowing venting of air from the reservoir chamber 722 into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106.

With the fluid reservoir 156 received in the reservoir chamber 722, as the drive screw 126 rotates, the slide 428 translates linearly. The advancement of the slide 428 decreases the volume of the reservoir chamber 722, which may result in an increase in the pressure in the reservoir chamber 722. Once the pressure reaches the predefined pressure threshold, the valve seal 756 moves from the first,

closed position (FIG. 15) to the second, opened position (FIG. 16) to open the airflow path created by the bores 748 and bores 758 of the valve seat 752 to vent the reservoir chamber 722. Once the pressure in the reservoir chamber 722 drops below the predefined pressure threshold, the valve seal 756 moves from the second, opened position (FIG. 16) to the first, closed position (FIG. 15). Thus, the pressure management system 720 manages the pressure within the reservoir chamber 722 by enabling the venting of air from the reservoir chamber 722 through the bores 748 and bores 758 once the pressure in the reservoir chamber 722 reaches the predefined pressure threshold. Generally, the predefined pressure threshold is less than a static pressure necessary to move the stopper 172 within the fluid reservoir 156.

With reference to FIGS. 17 and 18, a pressure management system 820 is shown. As the pressure management system 820 can be used with the fluid infusion device 100 discussed with regard to FIGS. 1-8, only the pressure management system 820 will be discussed in detail herein.

In this example, the pressure management system 820 is coupled to a portion of the housing 106 of the fluid infusion device 100. For example, the pressure management system 820 is coupled to a chamber 822 of the housing 106 that receives the fluid reservoir 156 of the fluid reservoir system 118 (FIG. 2). The pressure management system 820 comprises one or more bores 848 and a valve 850.

The one or more bores 848 are defined in and through a wall 822a of the reservoir chamber 822. In this example, a single bore 848 is defined through the wall 822a, however, any number of bores 848 may be defined in the wall 822a in any desired pattern. The bore 848 is defined through the wall 822a of the reservoir chamber 822 such that a centerline of the bore 848 is substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis L2 of the reservoir chamber 822. The bore 848 can have any desired size or diameter, and while the bore 848 is illustrated herein as being cylindrical or with a circular perimeter, the bore 848 can have any desired polygonal shape, such as triangular or pentagonal, for example. Further, while the bore 848 is illustrated and described herein as being defined in the wall 822a, the one or more bores 848 may be defined at any desirable location to within the reservoir chamber 822 to enable venting of the reservoir chamber 822. Thus, the location of the bore 848 is merely exemplary. A first end 848a of the bore 848 is in communication with the fluid reservoir 156 when installed in the reservoir chamber 822 and an opposite, second end 848b of the bore 848 is in communication with the valve 850.

The valve 850 includes a valve seat 852, a valve stem 854 and a biasing member 856. The valve seat 852 is coupled to the wall 822a on a side of the wall 822a opposite the side of the wall 822a that contacts the fluid reservoir 156 when the fluid reservoir 156 is received in the reservoir chamber 822. The valve seat 852 may be coupled to the wall 822a through any suitable technique, such as ultrasonic welding, for example. The valve seat 852 is composed of any suitable material, and in one example, is composed of an elastomeric material. The valve seat 852 defines one or more bores 858. Generally, the valve seat 852 defines substantially the same number of bores 858 as the number of bores 848. Thus, in this example, the valve seat 852 includes one bore 858. The bore 858 is defined in the valve seat 852 such that a centerline of the bore 858 is coaxial with the centerline of the bore 848 to enable communication between the bore 858 of the valve seat 852 and the bore 848. Generally, the second end 848b of the bore 848 is in communication with the bore 858 to define an airflow path. The bore 858 is shaped to receive the valve stem 854. In one example, a first end 858a

of the bore 858 has a diameter that is less than a diameter of a second end 858b of the bore 858. Thus, in this example, the bore 858 tapers from the second end 858b to the first end 858a to conform with the shape of the valve stem 854.

The valve stem 854 is received in the valve seat 852. In one example, the valve stem 854 is a spherical ball, however, the valve stem 854 can have any desired shape that cooperates with the valve seat 852. Thus, the valve stem 854 and the valve seat 852 illustrated herein are merely exemplary. The valve stem 854 is received within the valve seat 852 and is movable relative to the valve seat 852 and the wall 822a. Generally, the valve stem 854 is sized so as to extend outwardly from the valve seat 852 and the wall 822a, such that a portion of the valve stem 854 extends into the reservoir chamber 822. By extending into the reservoir chamber 822, the fluid reservoir 156 contacts the valve stem 854 upon insertion to move the valve stem 854 between a first, closed position (FIG. 17) and a second, opened position (FIG. 18). In the first, closed position, no airflow path exists between the reservoir chamber 822 and the housing 106. In the second, opened position, an airflow path exists from the reservoir chamber 822, through the bore 848, the bore 858 and into the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106.

The biasing member 856 is coupled to the valve stem 854 and the wall 822a. In one example, the biasing member 856 comprises a leaf spring, which includes a first end 860 and a second end 862. In this example, the first end 860 contacts the valve stem 854 and biases the valve stem 854 into the first, closed position. The second end 862 is fixedly mounted to the wall 822a. In this example, the second end 862 includes a bore 862a for receipt of a suitable coupling device, such as a mechanical fastener 864. It should be noted that the biasing member 856 can be coupled to the wall 822a through any suitable technique, and thus, the use of the mechanical fastener 864 is merely exemplary. Moreover, it should be noted that any suitable biasing member could be employed to bias the valve stem 854 into the first, closed position, and thus, the use of a leaf spring is merely exemplary.

Upon insertion of the fluid reservoir 156 into the reservoir chamber 822, the fluid reservoir 156 contacts the valve stem 854 (FIG. 18). As the fluid reservoir 156 is moved into a final position in the reservoir chamber 822, the force of the insertion of the fluid reservoir 156 in the reservoir chamber 822 overcomes the force of the biasing member 856 and the valve stem 854 moves from the first, closed position (FIG. 17) to the second, opened position (FIG. 18). In the second, opened position, an airflow path between the reservoir chamber 822 and the pump chamber 106a of the housing 106 is created, thereby allowing the venting of air from the reservoir chamber 822. Once the fluid reservoir 156 is removed from the reservoir chamber 822, the biasing member 856 moves the valve stem 854 from the second, opened position to the first, closed position. Thus, the pressure management system 820 manages the pressure within the reservoir chamber 822 by enabling the venting of air from the reservoir chamber 822 through the bore 848 and bore 858 upon insertion of the fluid reservoir 156.

While at least one exemplary embodiment has been presented in the foregoing detailed description, it should be appreciated that a vast number of variations exist. It should also be appreciated that the exemplary embodiment or embodiments described herein are not intended to limit the scope, applicability, or configuration of the claimed subject matter in any way. Rather, the foregoing detailed description will provide those skilled in the art with a convenient road map for implementing the described embodiment or

embodiments. It should be understood that various changes can be made in the function and arrangement of elements without departing from the scope defined by the claims, which includes known equivalents and foreseeable equivalents at the time of filing this patent application.

What is claimed is:

1. A fluid infusion device, comprising:

a housing having a reservoir chamber that receives a fluid reservoir and a pump chamber;

a drive system contained within the pump chamber of the housing and a slide of the drive system is movable relative to the fluid reservoir for dispensing fluid from the fluid reservoir;

a seal disposed between the reservoir chamber and the pump chamber that defines an opening and the slide is movable relative to the seal through the opening; and

a pressure management system at least partially defined in the slide of the drive system, the pressure management system including at least one air conduit that cooperates with the opening of the seal to vent air from the reservoir chamber into the pump chamber.

2. The fluid infusion device of claim **1**, wherein the at least one air conduit comprises at least one dimple defined in the slide and the movement of the slide relative to the opening creates an airflow path to vent the reservoir chamber.

3. The fluid infusion device of claim **2**, wherein the at least one dimple comprises a plurality of dimples defined in an exterior surface of the slide so as to be spaced apart along a longitudinal axis of the slide.

4. The fluid infusion device of claim **1**, wherein the at least one air conduit comprises at least one slot defined in the slide and the movement of the slide relative to the opening creates an airflow path to vent air from the reservoir chamber.

5. The fluid infusion device of claim **4**, wherein the at least one slot comprises a plurality of slots defined in an exterior surface of the slide so as to be spaced apart along a longitudinal axis of the slide.

6. The fluid infusion device of claim **1**, further comprising the fluid reservoir and a connector body coupled to the housing and the fluid reservoir to define a fluid path from the housing, the connector body including one or more vents to vent air from the chamber.

7. The fluid infusion device of claim **1**, wherein the fluid infusion device is an insulin infusion device.

8. A fluid infusion device, comprising:

a housing having a reservoir chamber and a pump chamber;

a fluid reservoir contained within the reservoir chamber of the housing;

a connector body coupled to the housing and the fluid reservoir to define a fluid flow path out of the housing, the connector body including one or more vents to vent air from the reservoir chamber;

a drive system contained within the pump chamber of the housing and coupled to the fluid reservoir, the drive system including a slide movable relative to the fluid reservoir to dispense fluid from the fluid reservoir;

a seal disposed between the reservoir chamber and the pump chamber that defines an opening and the slide is movable relative to the seal through the opening; and

a pressure management system at least partially defined in the slide of the drive system, the pressure management system including at least one air conduit that cooperates with the opening of the seal to vent air from the reservoir chamber into the pump chamber.

9. The fluid infusion device of claim **8**, wherein the at least one air conduit comprises a plurality of recesses defined in an exterior surface of the slide so as to be spaced apart along a longitudinal axis of the slide.

10. The fluid infusion device of claim **8**, wherein the at least one air conduit comprises a plurality of slots defined in an exterior surface of the slide so as to be spaced apart along a longitudinal axis of the slide.

11. The fluid infusion device of claim **8**, wherein the fluid infusion device is an insulin infusion device.

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